THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Port Almanac—August 23.

Sun Rises	5.21 A M
Sun Sets	6.41 P M
Day's Length	13 h 20 m
High Water at Southport	9.18 P M
High Water at Wilmington	11.05 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N C., Aug. 23.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 72°; 8 p. m., 75°; maximum, 84°; minimum, 69°; mean 76°.

Rainfall for the day, 04; rainfall for the month up to date, 5.86

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, slightly warmer; easterly winds.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

The heaviest rainfall yesterday in the cotton belt was in the Augusta, Ga., district, Camack recorded 4.10 inches, Waynesboro 2 80, Washington 2.20, Union Point 2 70, Greenwood and Allendale, S. C. 2 10. The rain in the Savannah district was also heavy. No rain was reported in the Galveston, Little Rock, Memphis and Vicksburg districts

OUTLINES

The American mission at Fuchau, China, was attacked by an infuriated mob of natives and wrecked; the deadlock in the Kucheng inquiry continues. —— Ed. Chambers Smith, ex-Democratic State Chairman, has sent out a call for an early convention of all persons who believe in the remonetization of silver. —— Seventeen of the Winston rioters have been sentenced to hard work on the county roads. ——A court of inquiry has been ordered to find out who is responsible for the careless docking of the cruiser Columbia at Southampton, Eng. —— Considerable demand is being made on the United States Treasury from western and southwestern points for small notes to move crops. —— The Prince George, a big British battle-ship, has been launched. —— Cuban insurgents were defeated in a battle in the streets of the village of Parajagua. ——The reported attack on an American college in Armenia turns out to be erroneous. —— Philadelphia carpet manufacturers concede the demands of the strikers. —— Fire in Milwaukee, Wis., destroyed many warehouses, causing a loss of over $300,000. —— The Earl of Cadogan, the new Viceroy of Ireland, made his formal state entry into Dublin yesterday afternoon. —— Joe Patchen won three straight heats from Jno. R. Gentry at Chicago yesterday. —— Twelve hundred cloakmakers struck in New city yesterday. —— Special reports to the Baltimore *Manufacturer's Record* show that the general industrial interests of the South continue to exhibit a fair degree of activity. —— Seventy-four wounded Cuban insurgents were discovered in a hospital and were butchered by Spanish soldiers; the rebels are in possession of two-thirds of the Island. —— A desperate lover in New Orleans attempts to kill his sweetheart and her father. —— Base ball games yesterday. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1 per cent, last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton firm—middling gulf 7⅞ cents; middling uplands 7⅝ cents; Southern flour dull and weak—common to fair extra $3.00@2 80; good to choice $2.90@3.00; wheat dull and lower, with options; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 67@67¼c; afloat 69@69¼c; corn active and weak; No. 2 at elevator 44¾c; afloat 44¾@45¾c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27¼@27¾c; rosin quiet and steady—strained common to good $1 47½@1 55.

The Baltimore *Sun* is discoursing on the "dual despotism of Gorman and Rasin" and is rasin' Cain about it.

Soapstone is found in all the Atlantic States, but the largest deposits are found in New York and North Carolina.

The Philadelphia *North American* says Quay delegates "cannot be hoodwinked, cajoled or bought." If that's the case prices must be running very high in Pennsylvania.

Captain Hinman, one of the Coney Island life guards, has a record of 113 lives saved. The last he saved was a $5 man, last Sunday. That's the amount the man offered him.

Senator Gorman is quoted as saying that the Democrats of Maryland will not make a booming or noisy campaign. That's about the way it looks to a man on the outside, who fails to perceive what the Democrats of Maryland have to enthuse them or make a noise over.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVI.—NO. 127. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,834

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

According to a Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times-Herald*, who has been talking with some of the Republican machine managers who have been telling secrets, it cost the Republicans about $6,000,000 to elect Harrison, and nearly $2,000,000 of that went into Indiana. Each of the ninety counties got a pull for $20,000. The average Indianian wouldn't care if they had a Presidential election twice a year.

Several years ago some Chicago men went to Galena and bought a big tract of swamp land. The natives concluded the city chumps must be going into the frog business, but were surprised when the Chicago men drained it and planted it in cabbage, from which last year they got 20,000 tons, worth $80,000. This year they have 600 acres in cabbage and you couldn't touch the land at $200 an acre.

The *Wahh-Sha-She News*, published in the Osage Nation, has been suppressed by the Indian agent, because it abused the Indians. As a general thing we do not approve of suppressing newspapers, even when they carry such names as this one did, but in this case the Indians didn't have any other paper to talk back and the *Wahh-Sha-She* man had the advantage of them.

The Chinese pronounce the letter "l" 145 different ways and there isn't many twists in it either. But there is no telling what may become of even an unoffending letter when it falls into Chinese hands.

When candidate Watt Hardin, of Kentucky, denounces the demonetization act of 1873 as treason, he may be using pretty forcible language, but he isn't very far from the truth.

U. S. Grant, son of General Grant, is going into the hotel business at San Diego, Cal., where he has organized a company and proposes to erect a daisy hostlery.

They have a compulsory school law in New York, but there are fifty thousand children in New York city for whom there is no room in the school houses.

"Pernicious activity" does not seem to be at such a discount now in Washington as it was some years ago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MERCER & EVANS—Shoes.
G. R. FRENCH & SON—Special sale.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

OFFICE—For rent.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Miss Fannie Rouark is visiting friends at Southport.

— Mr. Jas. Allen, Jr., clerk at The Orton, is very sick with fever.

— Mr. R. T. Draughon, of Bennettsville, S. C., is in the city on business.

— Mr. J. McK. Tolar left yesterday on a business trip on the W. & W. Railroad.

— Mr. Gabriel Levy, of New York, is here on a visit to his brother, Mr. A. P. Levy.

— Misses Mary and Henrie Shepard have returned from a visit to relatives at Scott's Hill.

— Hon. Geo. M. Rose, of Fayetteville, attorney for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad, was in the city yesterday.

— Messrs, R. S. White, Elizabethtown; R. H. Norflet, Grifton, E. A. Muse, North Carolina; W. J. Pope, A. R. Cronenburg, Columbia; C. M. Hawkins, C. L. Stevens, Southport; W. P. Reid, Winston, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— A Wilmingtonian who has just returned from Sparkling Catawba Springs says Mr. P. Heinsberger (this is the old man) is the most popular man there, and that he is enjoying life with all the friskness of a "two-year-old." His friends are glad to hear, too, that he is much improved in health.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Driving Accident.

Mr. DuBrutz Cutlar, Jr., was thrown out of his road-cart by one of the wheels of the vehicle going to pieces yesterday afternoon. The horse took fright and ran, and Arthur McDonald, a small boy riding with Mr. Cutlar, was caught in the broken wheel and dragged a short distance, but escaped with a few bruises. Mr. Cutlar was not hurt.

Fire this Morning.

An alarm of fire was sent in from box 47, Third and Wooster streets, at a quarter past one this morning. The fire was on Queen, between Third and Fourth streets. Three houses were burned, one occupied by Mr. Thos. Greer, another by Mr. Singletary and the third by Mr. Littleton. The fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. Singletary.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Dancing was all the go at Hilton Park last night.

— The revenue cutter *Colfax* was at Morehead City yesterday.

— "Co. H. has the preference." If you don't believe it, ask old man Jesse Kyle.

— Wilmington welcomes the gallant soldiers from Fayetteville, and regrets that they cannot spend a day in the city.

— The stage of water in the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville yesterday at 8 a. m., was 11.5 feet; a fall of 3.8 feet in the previous 24 hours.

— The Superior Court for this county will convene September 23rd. Jurors for the term will be drawn on the first Monday in the month.

— Rev. G. D. Bernheim will preach in Newbern next Sunday, administer the Holy Communion and install the newly elected church officers of the Lutheran church in that city.

— There was a small fire yesterday at 11.30 a. m. in a one-story frame building belonging to Mr. R. M. Wescott. The damage was slight and fully covered by insurance.

— There are just as many people looking for houses to rent this year as ever. If you have a vacant house to rent advertise it in the STAR'S Business Locals. Only one cent a word. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents.

— The dates arranged for the Quickstep base ball team (colored) of Charlotte, to play the Black Stockings of this city, in Wilmington, for the purse of $100 in gold, are the 28th, 29th and 30th, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next Week.

CITY COURT.

Two Negro Boys Held For Complicity in a Recent Robbery.

Lewis Lavender and William Lavender, colored boys, charged with complicity in the robbery of Mr. F. A. Lord's residence last Saturday night, were brought before Mayor pro tem Harriss in the City Court yesterday.

A gold necklace belonging to a member of Mr. Lord's family was traced to Lewis and from Lewis to Fritz Punkey, a German, who clerks for Mr. Albert Wessell. Punkey said he bought the chain from Lewis Lavender for 35 cents, giving him in payment 20 cents and a whiskey short. Lewis Lavender said he got the chain from his brother, William. They were required to give bond, each in the sum of $200, and in default were committed to jail for trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

Fritz Punkey gave bond in the sum of $50 to answer to the charge of selling liquor to a minor.

John Everett, colored boy, was committed to jail in default of bond in the sum of $10 to answer to the charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—3 casks spirits turpentine, 39 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—33 casks spirits turpentine, 315 bbls rosin, 101 bbls tar, 28 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—67 casks spirits turpentine, 223 bbls rosin, 20 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—2 bales cotton, 116 casks spirits turpentine, 28 bbls rosin, 57 bbls tar.

Steamer Daggett—10 casks spirits turpentine, 50 bbls rosin, 93 bbls tar, 38 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Lisbon—68 casks spirits turpentine, 101 bbls rosin, 43 bbls tar.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—60 casks spirits turpentine, 131 bbls rosin, 114 bbls tar.

Larkin's Flat—20 casks spirits turpentine, 116 bbls rosin, 30 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 2 bales; spirits turpentine, 876 casks; rosin, 1,003 bbls; tar, 472 bbls; crude turpentine, 80 bbls.

Ordination in Fayetteville.

Last Wednesday, in Fayetteville, Mr. Joseph N. Starr was ordained by the Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Watson, as a Deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. Huske, and Rev. Thomas Atkinson of Baltimore, assisted. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, in St. John's Church.

Mr. Starr, the *Observer* says, has a bright future. He is a graduate of the Theological Seminary at New York, possesses decided talents, and is an uncommonly fine reader.

N. C. L. D., D. and G. G. A.

The following are the new officers elected at the meeting of the Liquor Dealers', Distillers' and Grape Growers' Association held at Asheville: President, Frank O'Donnell, of Asheville; First Vice-President, T. J. Gore, of Wilmington; Second Vice-President, John Baker, of Greensboro; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Ortmann, of Wilmington.

Magistrate's Court.

Sam Pope, colored, was before Justice Bunting yesterday charged with maliciously injuring the personal property of Lucy Howard, colored, and was required to give bond in the sum of $25 for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

WILMINGTON'S LUCK.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Wilmington to Be Its Distributing Point for North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Enlargement of Its Plant to Accommodate the Increased Business.

The STAR has received information of a movement of the Standard Oil Company that is of great importance to Wilmington. Our information is not "official"—that is, it does not come from any one connected with the Company—but it is reliable to the extent that the movement is not only projected, but almost sure to be carried to a successful result.

In brief, the Standard Oil Company proposes to make Wilmington its distributing point for the entire States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The oil will be shipped here in tank steamers having a capacity of five thousand, or more, barrels. A steam pump will take the oil, through pipe lines, from the steamers to the large tanks of the Company, where it will be barrelled and in this shape shipped to all points in the Carolinas and Georgia except to a few principal towns where the "Standard" has tank storage and to these it will be shipped in bulk in tank cars.

This step of the "Standard" will necessitate an enlargement of its facilities here. In consequence of the immense increase in the number of barrels used, an addition will have to be made to its coopering plant, and many more hands employed. A material increase in its tankage capacity will likewise be necessary.

Without going more fully into details, it may be said that the consummation of the plans of the "Standard" (which we consider certain) will be a "big thing" for our railroads and a "big thing" for Wilmington. When we consider that nearly every family and business house in the South uses kerosene oil, some idea may be formed of the quantity needed to supply the three States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. And, remember, nearly every barrel used in these three States will be shipped by rail from Wilmington.

Now, if the Standard Oil Company will establish a plant here for the manufacture of barrels, it will add still more to the beneficial results to Wilmington of the plan outlined above.

Independent Light Infantry.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry celebrates its 102nd anniversary to-day. They have an excursion to Ocean View, where they will spend the day, the return train leaving Ocean View at 6.30 p. m. and Wilmington at 7.30 p. m. The train leaves Fayetteville at 7.00 a. m., and should reach Wilmington about 10.30 a.m. The active, honorary and veteran members, with others who accompany them, including many ladies, will proceed immediately to the beach, where the day will be spent in every variety of enjoyment known to the boys of the old "Independent"—and they know 'em all. Among other attractions, the "Big Six" of the Fayetteville Band will give a concert in the pavilion at Ocean View at 4 o'clock p. m.

The Police Board.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, police officer G. W. Smith, charged with neglect of duty, was found guilty and discharged from the force.

James Brinkley, charged with being under the influence of liquor while on duty, was discharged from the force.

Smith and Brinkley both failed to appear before the Board and defend themselves against the charges made by Chief of Police Melton.

John A. Sutton was elected a police officer to fill the vacancy caused by the discharge of J. B. Brinkley.

Claud W. Fredericks was elected a substitute police officer.

R. F. Holmes was exonerated of charges brought against him, no witness appearing.

Fighting on the Ice.

A little ice war has been in progress several days between Messrs. W. E. Worth & Co. and Mr. Louis Weil, agent here for the Anhuser-Busch Brewing Co. Weil thought that the ice of the former house was not Worth 50 cents per 100 pounds, so he laid in a stock himself and began selling at 40 cents per 100 pounds. Worth & Co. followed with a "drop" to 30 cents. It was hoped by consumers that the amusement would be continued, but the melancholy intelligence reaches the STAR that the coolness between the rivals has been followed by a warm wave that will melt the consumers' hopes.

Alligators in Cape Fear River.

The Southport *Leader* says: "Adrian Moore, the well-known watermelon farmer, who lives above Southport on the Cape Fear river, was greatly troubled all last year by alligators, which showed a special fondness for farmer Moore's hogs and pigs, his losses being twenty-four head. This year the 'gators threatened to again put away all the fresh pork, but Moore, purchasing a Winchester rifle, made it his business to watch by the river bank, and shot each 'gator that appeared. In this way killing thirty-two, which he thought was the entire crop. But again the hogs began disappearing, so Moore laid in wait and killed four more of these pork consumers, which seems to have ended the business, as no more hogs have gone. The 'gators secured the hogs by striking them with their tails when the hogs would go down into the marsh, but they even went up on the bank and when a hog came near enough he received a thump and was soon gone. The 'gators killed were five to nine feet in length.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

W. R. HENRY'S FLOP

IS THE CAUSE OF CONSIDERABLE TALK IN RALEIGH.

Tobacco Markets Opened With Good Breaks—Satisfactory Prices Paid—Inter-State Telephone Line—Re-Sale of Good Will and Name of the Alfred Williams' Book Company.

[*Star Correspondence*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 22.

Walter R. Henry is in the city, at the residence of the late Ex-Governor Holden, sick-a-bed. Mr. Henry wrote his "farewell letter" denouncing the Democratic party three months ago. His "flop" is occasioning no small amount of talk in this city. His course has been such that it calls for much ridicule. Mr. Henry, in his letter, is very bitter against the Democratic party and the course it has pursued. He maintains that it has not carried out its platform utterances, all of which he knew when he was an applicant for an office. It is said Henry has several bushels of letters of recommendations from Democrats. Buck Kitchen never was a match for Henry in his denunciations of the "vagaries of Populism" and rascality of rascals."

Hal Ayer tells me that a Democrat more "prominent" than Henry will renounce his party within a few more weeks. He says he has letters from numbers of Democrats who will turn soon.

The *Caucasian* will be started as a daily just prior to the conventions next spring. It will continue until after the election, and as long thereafter as it pays.

Mr. T. R. Purnell has returned from Greene county, where he appeared for J. R. Grimsley and other fusion candidates who were defeated in the recent election for county offices, fraud being claimed. A juror was withdrawn and a mistrial resulted.

The good will and name of the old Alfred Williams Book Company was resold at auction yesterday, Col. Harrell, who formerly bid it in having failed to comply with the contract, which demanded cash payment. The name and good will was knocked off to Haywood & Williams.

Miss Daisy Harward, a highly esteemed young lady of 17 years, died this morning at 8 o'clock of typhoid fever. Her death has occasioned many expressions of sympathy. She was a very attractive young lady.

It is said that the Inter-State Telephone line, which will connect Winston, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro and Wilmington, will be erected at an early date.

The Raleigh tobacco market opened the season to-day with good breaks at the Farmers' and Meadows & Co.'s warehouses. Heavy rains last night and all day yesterday interfered seriously with the sales. About 250 piles were in the warehouses and they commanded very satisfactory prices, indeed. The highest price paid was $40. The tobacco crop in this section is excellent. There are a number of buyers. It was the most auspicious opening of the tobacco market ever held in Raleigh. Raleigh used to have a good market but it had dwindled down to nothing until last year, when it was half way revived. It is expected to handle two million and a half pounds this season.

Dr. Jas. Wilson, President of the Piedmont Woman's College, is in the city.

A fishing party will soon take a cruise from this city down the Neuse.

A COSTLY FIREMAN'S BELT.

The Prize Offered for the International Hose Reel Contest at the Atlanta Exposition.

ATLANTA, August 21.—The thousand dollar international championship gold belt offered by the Cotton States and International Exposition for firemens' races was received this morning from the Braxmar Company. It is an exceedingly handsome belt, consisting of nine shields of gold. The central shield is five by six inches, surmounted by the United States flag and eagle in gold, with diamonds to represent the stars of the States. On the shield is the following inscription: International championship belt for hose racing. Open to the world. Offered by the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, of Atlanta, Ga. On either side of this central shield are four other shields, each three by four inches in size, garnished with emeralds and rubies above and below. The shields are joined together by two gold chains, one at the top and one at the bottom of the shield, the whole forming a magnificent belt—one of the handsomest ever seen in America.

This belt is offered for hose races to cover a distance of three hundred yards. Chief Joyner, of the Atlanta fire department, who has the contest in charge, proposes to break the record at this race. The run will have to be made, hose connection made and water thrown all in less than thirty-eight seconds.

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKET.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Peaches in better demand and firmer. Grapes in liberal supply, dull and weak. Watermelons in limited demand. Grapes—South Carolina, carrier, $1.25 to 1.50; do North Carolina do 50c to $1.50; do Virginia, basket, 6 to 25c; do case, 50 to 75c; do Maryland and Delaware, case, 60 to 75c. Peaches—carrier, $1.00 to 2.00; basket, 35 to 90c. Watermelons—hundred, $5.00 to 14.00; car-loads, $75 to 150. Huckleberries—Maryland and Delaware, quart, 6 to 8c. Potatoes—sweets, 75c to $2.25.

APPOINTMENTS WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

W. S. Bone, P. E.

Carver's Creek circuit, Carver's Creek, August 24 and 25

Bladen circuit, Antioch, August 31 and September 1

Kenansville circuit, Richlands, September 7 and 8

Brunswick circuit, Shalotte Camp, September 14 and 15

Clinton circuit, Johnson's, September 21 and 22.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Officers of the Grand Lodge Elected—Next Meeting to be Held in Wilmington.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

MOREHEAD CITY, August 22.—The officers elected by the Grand Lodge Knights of Honor for the ensuing term are Grand Dictator, C. M. Brown; Grand Dictator, N. L. Shaw; Grand Vice Dictator, G. W. Blount; Grand Assistant Dictator, N. Jacobi; Grand Reporter, P. C. Carlton; Grand Treasurer, S. C. Schoolfield; Grand Chaplain, L. A. Bickle; Grand Guide, K. R. Jones; Grand Guardian, W. H. Carstarphen; Grand Sentinel, F. H. Boyette; Grand Trustees, T. H. Gatlin, P. C. Clark, M. O. Sherrell; Grand Representatives to Supreme Lodge, J. T. LeGrande, E. M. Nadal.

The Grand Lodge meets the second Wednesday in August two years hence, in Wilmington.

WELDON NEWS.

Large Grist Mill Soon to be in Operation—Rain—An Oil Mill.

[*Star Correspondence*]

WELDON, N. C. August 22.

The large grist mill here will be in operation by September 17th.

We are having plenty of rain, though no damage has been done so far.

Capt. Geo. D. Hawks, of the Atlantic Coast Line, is on a pleasure trip North with his family. He is succeeded by Conductor Warren L. Jones, who is a clever gentleman and an efficient officer.

Weldon is to have an oil mill in the near future.

The STAR is growing more and more popular in this section.

THE MAILS.

On and after Sunday, June 16, 1895, the Mails at the Wilmington, N. C., Postoffice, will close and be ready for delivery as follows:

CLOSE.

For Mt. Airy and way stations—C F & Y V Railroad	8:45 a m
For Southport	8:30 a m
For Shallote (Brunswick Co.), Tuesdays and and Fridays	5.30 a m
For Wrightsville	1:15 a m
For North and way stations—W & W R R.	8:45 a m
For Cape Fear River Tuesdays and Fridays	1:00 p m
For South via Train 53 at Wilson, leaving here train 40 W & W Railroad	6.00 p m
For South and way stations W C & A R R—	3:00 p m
For North, Magnolia, Goldsboro, Wilson,	6.00 p m
For Charlotte & stations—C C R R, ex Sunday	8:00 am
For points between Charlotte and Hamlet and Weldon and Hamlet, and Cronly, Maxton & Laurinburg	6 45 p m
For Newbern and stations W., N. & N.R. R	6.30 a m
For Jacksonville, N C, and Pollocksville, except Sunday,	1.30 p m

MAILS READY FOR DELIVERY (WHEN THE TRAINS ARE ON TIME).

From Mt. Airy and points C F & Y V R R	6.45 p. m
From Charlotte and points C C R R	1.15 p m
From South and points W, C & A R R	12.40 m
From Landings Cape River, Tuesday, Friday	8.00 a m
From North—Magnolia, Goldsboro and Wilson—"Shoofly"	11.00 a m
From South—W & W train No. 41	11.00 a m
From Southport	3.30 p m
From Shallotte and Brunswick Co—Monday and Thursday	7.30 p m
From North and way stations W & W R R	7.30 p m
From Charlotte and stations, C C R R and points between Weldon and Hamlet	9.00 a. m
From Newbern and stations W N & N R R except Sunday	7.30 p m
From Jacksonville, N. C, and Pollocksville,	1:00 p m

Average time consumed in delivery of Special Delivery letters, 13 minutes.

GEO. L. MORTON Postmaster.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans Made on Approved Security at Lowest Rates.

TWO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, accuracy and safety guaranteed.

	July 11, 1893.	July 11, 1894.	July 11, 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits	$15,958	$29,049	$49,113
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	4,140	None.	None
Banking House, &c	15,600	15,600	13,500
Deposits	323,020	470,003	510,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.

Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892. aug 11 tf

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

29 Cents Per Pound

For it in Boston, and no charge for Commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

may 28 tf Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf.

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company jan 25 tf

SPECIAL SALE.

200 Pairs

Ladies' 75c Pat. Leather Tips Oxford Slippers at 50c.

100 Pairs

HEAVY PEB. GRAIN SLIPPERS FOR HOME WEAR AT

50 CENTS,

FORMER PRICE 75 CENTS.

No old stock, but this season's goods that we are going to close out to make room.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

aug 13 tf

Everybody Who Wears

SHOES

WILL DO WELL TO CALL ON

MERCER & EVANS,

at the Old Stand of H. C. Evans, on Princess street, before purchasing elsewhere. We have some EXCELLENT BARGAINS always on hand, which it will pay you to see.

Call early and often on

Mercer & Evans,

aug 18 tf 115 Princess St.

AT COST

AND LESS THAN COST.

CLOTHING.

We are determined to make a clean sweep of our Spring and Summer stock. Rather than carry over balance of stock we are willing to sacrifice same.

$8.50	SUITS FOR	$5.98.
12.50	" "	8.25.
15.00	" "	10.75.

UMBRELLAS.

Gloria Umbrellas, new brands, 50c.
A better grade, new brands, 70c
Splendid Silk Umbrellas 98c
Big bargains in Dry Goods at

J. H. REHDER & CO.'s,

Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $2.

Phone 118. aug 18 tf

THE CAROLINA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

of Charlotte, N. C.

The CAROLINA MUTUAL is a strong NORTH CAROLINA Company. It is, however, a stock company, and issues absolutely non-participating and non-assessable policies. Its mutual feature consists in a charter provision, that one-third of its directors must be POLICY-HOLDERS who are NOT stockholders elected by the POLICY-HOLDERS; this is a very strong point, the policy-holders who have great interests at stake, have a share in the management of the Company, and will always know its condition. Better than this, the CAROLINA MUTUAL deposits all premiums received at this agency to their credit with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. This makes it practically a local company. The directors of the company are:

P. M. BROWN,
Of Brown, Weddington & Co., Wholesale Hardware.

E. B. SPRINGS,
Of E. B. Springs & Co., Fertilizers and Wagons.

M. P. PEGRAM,
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SAM'L E. WHITE.
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A. C. SUMMERVILLE,
Lumber and Real Estate.

J. T. ANTHONY,
Wholesale Provisions and Grain.

JOHN W. MILLER,
Real Estate and Cotton Broker.

HERIOT CLARKSON,
Of Clarkson & Duls, Att'ys-at-Law.

These gentlemen stand among the wealthiest and most successful business men of North Carolina, and their names are a guarantee of the Company's honesty, conservatism and success. We heartily recommend the Company to the property owners of Wilmington. We also represent other good companies, and do a general insurance business. Come to see us.

STEDMAN & WORTH,

Resident Agents.

je 9 tf

Just to Remind You

THAT YOU CAN'T HELP BEING

CURED

If you will have your Prescription work done by

JAS. D. NUTT,

Jy 28 tf The Druggist.

Young Printer Wanted.

A YOUNG PRINTER WHO IS WELL ADVANCED, and wishes to complete his trade, may secure employment as a "Two-Thirder," if well recommended, by applying at the

aug 14 3t STAR OFFICE.

THE MORNING STAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Final Sale.

THE DISCONTINUANCE OF OUR GENERAL 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT AND THE BEGINNING OF OUR

Final Sale

Takes Place the 1st of August.

We have only a few days in which to close out the balance of our stock. The GREAT DISCOUNT SALE relieved us of the bulk of it, but the rest must go and we call it a

Necessity Sale.

It is a final one also, and you have only a very short time in which to take advantage of it.

This will be a HARVEST WEEK for the

Bargain Gatherers.

This sale is different from all others and the various lots put forward increase in real value WHILE THE PRICES GET STEADILY SMALLER.

Read the Items.

Figured Cashmeres and Bedford Cords, all wool, only 25c, worth 60c to $1.00.

Challies, all wool, 8c a yard, worth 20c a yard.

1,000 yards evening shades in Cotton Fabrics, as pretty as Crepons, only 5c a yard.

5,000 yards Cotton Crash, only 3c a yard.

1,000 yards Elastic at 1c a yard.

1,000 yards Veiling at 10c a yard, all Silk.

100 boxes Soap—Tropical Boquet, three cakes in each box, only 15c a box, worth 25c.

5,000 cakes Castile Soap, three cakes for 5c.

Bixby's Shoe Polish at 5c a bottle.

1,000 yards Lace at 5c a yard, worth 15 and 20c.

200 Corsets, including "Warner's Health," "Bridal," "Diamond" and other well known brands, only 50c a pair.

500 Gent's Suspenders at 25c, worth 35c.

100 Silk Belts at 10c each.

A good Machine Cotton, two spools for 5c.

100 yards all Silk Grenadines at 75c a yard, worth $1.50.

All our 50c Waist Silks at 40c yard.

We will move to No. 29 North Front street, Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Heinsberger.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

aug 1 tf

IS KENTUCKY A DOUBTFUL STATE?

The peculiar political conditions that exist in Kentucky have led many people to believe that the State is a doubtful one and that the Republicans have a chance to carry it this fall. For this reason there is great interest, both at home and abroad, in accurate and reliable political news from all parts of the State. The Weekly Courier-Journal is now covering this field perfectly, and it is publishing the news without bias or prejudice. A close reader of the Weekly Courier-Journal should be able to forecast in advance what will be the outcome of the State election next November. In addition to giving all the political news and all the news of every kind, the Weekly Courier Journal is offering to its subscribers $6,000 in cash presents for guesses as to the exact vote and closest to the exact vote that will be received by the Democratic, Republican and Populist candidates for Governor of Kentucky. The price of the paper is only one dollar a year. Sample copies containing full details of the cash present plan will be sent free to any address. Write to COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. aug 21 3t

Silver or Gold.

100 boxes Plug Tobacco.
75 caddies Tobacco.
90 boxes Twist Tobacco.
25 boxes Big-4 Tobacco.
10 boxes Maginty Tobacco.
10 boxes Mahogany Tobacco.
200 boxes damaged Tobacco.

Let us show samples and quote prices.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 226 North Water Street,

aug 22 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTORS OF the last will and testament of Isabella J. Freeman, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of same. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same on or before the 16th day of August A. D., 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Claims against the estate can be left with our attorneys, Messrs. Ricaud & Weill, and all payments by those indebted to the estate can be made to our said attorneys.

This 15th day of August, 1895.

E. MANN,
W. R. PIGFORD,
Executors of the last will and testament of Isabella T. Freeman. fr aug 15 6w

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES

The New York Sun's Review of the Situation in Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The opening per bale of Cotton advanced thirteen to fifteen points here, seventeen to eighteen points in New York and five to six points at English points in Liverpool. Reports of candimarket there closed [illegible] the shape of communications, not accepted as advertisements, and advertisements must be made [illegible] or strangers with prepayment, or quarterly, according to the spot at [illegible] be made by Check, Draft, Postal chester yesterday dull. Specimens [illegible] or in Registered Letter. Only and in Middling [illegible] be at the risk of the publisher. and sparingly [illegible] unless they contain important news and properly subjects of real interest, Here and there [illegible] and, if acceptable, in every other way, are [illegible] inevitably be rejected if the real name of the publisher is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect [illegible] Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

As extra charge will be made for double-columns or [illegible] column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to extend their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1895

BIMETALLISM THE TRUE POLICY.

The "sound money" advocates in this country are opposed to the free coinage of silver without international agreement because "it wouldn't be safe" for this Government to undertake it independent of the action of other Governments. The country which stands most in the way of this international agreement is England, and England will never agree to it until necessity forces her to do so. The sooner other nations adopt the double standard the sooner England will find it necessary to follow suit.

It is more to the interest of this country to restore silver to its former monetary position than it is to the interest of any other nation because this is the great silver producing country of the world and its future prosperity depends on the extension of its commerce, and the securing of larger markets for the surplus products of its farms and of its manufactories.

European countries, principally England, offer us markets for much of our foodstuffs, but there is a competition growing up both in Russia and in Argentina in the production of wheat which promises eventually to wrest that trade from our wheat growers. Owing to cheap labor and the larger yield per acre Argentina can now grow wheat and deliver it in English markets for very little more than it costs our growers to produce it, and there is a vast area of wheat-growing land in that country which has not yet been brought under cultivation.

The trans-Siberian Railroad has opened up an immense wheat-growing area in southern Russia, which will eventually furnish much of the supply to other European countries, so that the indications are that between Russia and Argentina the American wheat grower will in time find himself crowded out of the market. It may take some years to do this but if this Government takes the interest in the American farmer that it should take it will seriously study the situation and the outlook and put itself in a position to meet the inevitable by finding other markets for the markets that will be lost.

There might be some compensation for this if we could make good the loss by building up a trade for our manufactures, but while we may increase our present volume of manufactured exports we can never hope to build up a very large trade in these for the leading European countries are manufacturing countries and can easily supply their people with the bulk of the manufactured articles which they need. They have an abundance of labor which our high tariff people have been calling "cheap pauper labor," and we can only compete with the employers of this labor when we can furnish an equally good article for less money, and our only hope of doing this rests on our better labor-saving machinery and in the greater intelligence, skill and effectiveness of our labor, which is the best in the world. From the nature of things we cannot expect to build up in Europe a trade in manufactures of very large proportions.

But there is a field, and a very wide one, in another direction which offers us a practically unlimited market. There are about 740,000,000 of people in China, Japan and India. It is needless to say that with such populations it taxes their ability to feed them even on the coarse food upon which the masses of the people are forced to subsist. Japan comes nearer feeding her people well than either of the others, but this is because there is no country in the world which has brought the science of agriculture to the same perfection that the Japanese have, and who have so fully succeeding apparently barren [illegible] effective, in some instances even to the very mountains where the soil had to be carried [illegible] The principal food of these people, as it is in China, is rice, but there would be under favoring conditions a large market for American wheat and corn, and with this an open market for American machinery and for American manufactures, such as they do not make themselves.

These are all silver countries, and although British power has demonetized silver in India, silver is still the currency of that country. Neither Japan or China has any idea of abandoning silver, but will stick to it because they have found it to their advantage to do so. Japan is getting rich in consequence of the demonetization of silver by European countries and by the United States, is wresting trade from English traders in China and in India, and to this may be attributed the extraordinary growth of manufacturing industries in Japan, and the remarkable increase in her exports.

The Japanese Minister of Agriculture, who was educated in this country, and is a graduate of Harvard University, in discussing this subject with Mr. Curtis, who writes very interesting letters for the Chicago *Record*, told him that the demonetization of silver by European countries and the United States had made Japan rich, because this had given her such a decided advantage over them in the Eastern markets, in addition to which when they sold Japanese manufactures in Europe or the United States, they sold on a gold basis, while their labor and raw material didn't cost them any more than they ever did, the manufacturer thus making much larger profits.

The policy of this Government should be to put itself in accord on silver with these Eastern countries which in the future offer us the markets to take the place of the markets we will lose in Europe.

MINOR MENTION.

The fact that the Democratic convention of Ohio, which met at Springfield Wednesday, made its nominations by acclamation, and forced Mr. Campbell to accept the nomination for Governor in spite of his earnest protest, is a sufficient indication of a forlorn hope to divest the proceedings of any interest. Outside of Vermont there is no more decidedly Republican State in the Union than Ohio. When the Democrats have succeeded in carrying it it has been on State or local issues, and when the Republicans were divided, but that is not the case now, for there is really no issue between the Democrats on the platfor adopted and the Republicans, and the Democrats are divided and the Republicans united, the only essential point of difference being the reference to the tariff. Eliminate this and the complimentary allusions to the Administration, and the platform would have suited a Republican quite as well as a Democratic convention. We might, perhaps, also except the puff of Senator Brice, if we didn't think that it was intended as a piece of sarcasm or a joke, in view of the fact that Senator Brice stood in with the half dozen Senators in handicapping the efforts of the more thorough tariff reformers. The jokers wound up the performance by securing the adoption of the rooster as an emblem. This is a harmless proceeding as far as the rooster is concerned, for he will not be required to do any crowing when the returns come in from the election.

* * *

Secretary Morton has prepared an exhibit classifying our exports and imports for 1890, from which it appears that of the total, amounting to $889,843,000, three-fourths consisted of agricultural products. Of this $451,000,000 went to Great Britain, while our total exports from Great Britain amounted to only $107,000,000, against $96,000,000 from Germany, $82,000,000 from the West Indies, $77,000,000 from France, $76,000,000 from Brazil and $37,000,000 from Canada. This makes, leaving out other countries, imports amounting to $475,000,000, three-fourths of which were paid for with agricultural products. As Great Britain is our "best customer," it is therefore argued that we should continue to maintain the British gold standard and sell our agricultural and other products at gold prices. They argue that the adoption of the double standard would disarrange and cripple if it would not absolutely destroy our trade with Great Britain. In discussing this question some time ago Senator Sherman, who is the typical gold champion in this country, was candid enough to say that the adoption of the double standard could not affect our trade with England, as English buyers could pay in silver as well as in gold. What difference would it make to the Englishman if he made his prices on a silver basis and paid in silver or on a gold basis and paid in gold. It would be six one way and a half dozen the other to him, but not so to this country, for that would make a demand for our silver at home and abroad, which does not now exist. It is only the bond-holder and money-lender who is really interested in maintaining the gold standard.

* * *

Secretary Morton has achieved some notoriety but not much reputation by his recent performance in ordering the free silver employes in the Department of Agriculture to be paid in silver. The following from the Chattanooga *Times* shows how it is viewed even by some of the gold organs:

"Mr. Secretary Morton will not hear many encomiums on his scheme to give employes under him 'an object lesson' on the silver folly. It was a bit of sensationalism, and a piece of impertinence which the Secretary must, by this time, be ashamed of. The weight of the silver proves nothing, except that it is inconvenient; but the weight of say $100,000 in gold would make the man who received it in payment more than willing to take a certified check, or bank bills, or anything that should be as good as the coin. So the mere physical argument—if it can be dignified by being termed argument, is as good against gold as it is against silver; though the points where they become troublesome on account of their weight are some distance apart, the points exist. Anyway, it was a clownish thing to do, and quite ill-becoming a man of Morton's general good sense and appreciation of fitness. He had no right, from the official standpoint, to use his power to annoy and humiliate his subordinates, because they held absurd opinions on a public question, such opinions in no way affecting their efficiency in office. If the disbursing officer insisted on Morton taking his pay in gold, the chances are he'd kick; but the object lesson would have precisely as much force, in his case, as the one he gave his silverite subordinates, can have, on sensible and sober people, who regard the question as one not to be settled by circus methods.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— It is very amusing to the unbiased reader to see the hurrah campaign that the gold advocates are waging. By a preconcerted schedule one of the big guns declares "the silver craze is dying out," and then all the little cuckoo organs over the country take up the chorus. The wish is father to the thought, but it would be difficult to get anything that would be farther from the truth. —*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— One of Senator Quay's lieutenants is Samuel J. Randall, son of the late Democratic statesman of that name. He was cut out for a Democrat of the Randall type, but when the party hung out the banner "No Randall Democrats need apply," he went over to the Republicans. He lives in Lehigh, and will be a Quay delegate from that county to the Republican State Convention.—*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— The fact is, Morton is not a Democrat at all. He is a crazy man. He was a wild and weird greenbacker—an arrant fiat money man—and ran as the greenback candidate for Governor of Nebraska on the same ticket with Ben Butler for President. He was a statesman out of a job when Mr. Cleveland hauled him out of obscurity and converted him into a goldbug secretary of agriculture, in which position he has incurred the undisguised enmity of ninety-nine one-hundredths of the farmers of the nation.—*Lynchburg News, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mrs. Matt. J. Carroll died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Martha Hill, here, on the 10th, instant, after a lingering illness.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. J. W. Goodwin, who had been seriously sick for some days past with typhoid fever, died last night. He was about 32 years of age.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: The collector of internal revenue has thus far received 300 bonds of brandy distillers. Two years ago there were filed 636 bonds. It is thought the number will go to 700 this year.

— Raleigh *Press*: The little dog fad is growing in popularity. Ladies are even catching on to the idea. Bull terrier pups are in demand in Raleigh and in fact the demand is many times greater than the supply. They are bringing $10 right along.

— Rocky Mount *Phœnix*: It is with much regret that we announce the death of Capt. Turner W. Battle, of Cool Spring, Edgecombe county, one of the most prominent gentlemen of this section. Capt. Battle was in his 69th year. He was stricken with paralysis over a week ago.

— Chatham *Record*: We much regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Nancy Harriss, which occurred yesterday at the residence of her son, Mr. John B. Harriss, near this place. While in her usual good health she was suddenly stricken with paralysis last Monday and died yesterday morning, aged about 75 years.

— Newbern *Journal*: Mr. Daniel Bell, of Morehead City, died at 5.45 Tusday evening, after an illness of several days. He was one of the leading merchants of Morehead City and foremost fish and game shippers of the State. —— On Monday morning about half-past 5 o'clock, the log train at Congdon & Co.'s mill, nine miles from Newbern, ran over and instantly killed a colored boy named Griffith Keyes, about 16 years old. He fell off the train and is believed to have been asleep.

— Greenville *Reflector*: Information has reached here of a homicide that occurred in Greene county a few days ago, though particulars are very meagre. All that our informant could tell us was that a young man named John Turnage had killed another man, who came from up the country to cure tobacco. The way he heard the particulars was that the two men were at a tobacco barn together and had a gun; that one of them was attempting to take the gun from the other, when it accidentally discharged, killing the up country man.

TWINKLINGS

— Accepted.— She (coldly)—"I hardly know how to receive your proposal. You know I am worth a million, of course." He (diplomatically)—"Yes—worth a million other girls." She (rapturously)—"Oh, Jack."—*Truth.*

— When a certain Atchison man's relatives send him a plate of cake he goes out and cleans off the wheelbarrow, for he knows that they will send over the next day to borrow it.—*Atchison Globe.*

— What be ye pullin' the pig's tail fer, Mandy?

Well, you see, the dinner horn's broke, and my voice ain't strong enough to reach where the hands are, so I bit on this idea.—*Life.*

— Billy—"It always seems to be that the second half-hour is far longer than the first."

Bobby—"Of course it is It goes slower because the minute hand has to climb up during that part of the hour." —*Fun.*

— An Unbiassed Opinion.—"Now, professor," said the ambitious young man, "you have tried my voice. I want you to tell me frankly what it is best adapted to." And without a moment's hesitation the eminent musician responded, "Whispering."—*Washington Star.*

ALL PAIN GOES WHEN PAIN-KILLER COMES

For Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus and all Summer Complaints, there is no cure equal to Pain-Killer. Get a bottle to-day. Keep it constantly on hand, for there is no kind of pain or ache—internal or external—that

Pain Killer

will not relieve. Genuine bottle bears name of PERRY DAVIS & SON. Look out for imitations and substitutes. Double the former quantity for 25 cents.

June 6 53t sa we fr

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

INDIAN CHILDREN.

How the Little Kiown Boys and Girls Amuse Themselves With Games.

If my little readers and listeners could visit "the Rainy Mount school" for Indians at playtime, they would see games quite unlike those seen at their own homes and schools, yet in part like them. A group of girls would be playing "goma-ton," or ball with a stick. The stick is about 8 feet long, one end being turned up about six inches. They get a stick with a joint. With this joint they strike the ball, rolling it along the ground to the next girl, who gives it a blow and sends it on, and so on till it has gone around; then they repeat. If the ball passes a girl, she cannot strike it till the next round.

Another group may be seen playing "pa-aw-topx." This is their favorite game. Wherever you see Kiowa girls, you will see them at this game. It is a ball game too. The ball is about two-thirds as large as a rubber football. It is made of old cloth and covered with cloth; hence it is soft.

"Pa-aw-topx" is simply throwing the ball up and striking it as it comes down with the top of the foot. Sometimes they hit the ball a dozen times without failing.

The small girls throw stones up as we play "jacks." They will sit for an hour by a stone pile playing.

The boys throw marbles, jump and play with bows and arrows. The small boys throw the arrows; the large ones shoot them from the bows.

When they enter school, they come dressed in camp clothes, but these are soon changed for English clothes. When the girls have to stay indoors, they amuse themselves by making dolls. They always make a cradle for their dolls such as their mothers wear on their backs. They are very clever in making papoose cradles and dolls.—Mary J. Hand in Atlanta Constitution.

Little Alice's Good Night.

Little Alice never liked to go to bed. She made many excuses for this dislike. One night she was fussing a little as usual. "Oh, mamma," she said, "I feel so lonesome!"

"Suppose," said mamma, "you think about the pretty, bright stars. They are shining so brightly. There is one almost opposite your window, just over the roof of papa's office."

"Let me see," cried Alice, running to the window. "Mamma, I am going to choose that brightest one for my own."

"Very well, dear," said mamma.

Every night after this for some years before jumping into her little bed Alice went to the window, lifted the curtain and bade one star good night. She had a verse she used to say:

Good night, little star.
I go to my bed.
I leave you to shine
While I lay down my head
On my pillow to rest
Until morning light,
When you will be fading
And I shall be bright.

If the nights were cloudy and Alice could not see any star, she said the verse just the same, for she thought the stars were shining somewhere behind the clouds. After this she said no more about being lonesome, but went happily to bed.—Youth's Companion.

The Clock's Face.

One of the questions that the sharp eyed boy or girl is sure to ask is, Why isn't the hour of 4 on a clock's face put IV instead of four ones, thus, IIII? The reason for it is said to be that away back in the time of Charles V of France, who reigned in the latter half of the fourteenth century, when the first clock was made, its maker, Henry Vick, was commanded to bring it before the king. He did so, and the king was very well pleased with it, watching the works with much interest. But he said finally, "You have got the figures on the dial wrong."

"I think not, your majesty," replied the clockmaker.

"Yes. That four should be four ones."

"Surely not, your majesty," urged the man again.

"Yes, it should be four ones," insisted the king.

"You are wrong," once more said Vick, which made the king very angry.

"I am never wrong," he cried. "Take it away and correct the mistake." The poor clockmaker could only obey, and the blunder of the king has come all the way down to us, for all clocks have been so marked ever since.

A Tender Hearted Arab.

Said Ali Ben Hassan, a kind hearted man;
"I'll treat my poor camel as well as I can.

"To temper the heat I will shade the poor fellow
With my second best, apple green cotton umbrella.

"With a pair of blue goggles I'll shield his poor eyes
From the glare of the sun, and I'll keep off the flies

"And cool him at times with my big palm leaf fan,"
Said Ali Ben Hassan, a kind hearted man.
—Frederick B. Opper in St. Nicholas.

The Cattaraugus river in New York has its name from an Indian expression signifying "bad smelling banks."

FAR OFF.

He was a queer little beggar, and one who cared not at all for such amusements as mostly delight his peers. He wanted a library, the biggest the better, and the biggest the books the better, too, for a large quarto gave him leave to sprawl prone on the floor. He read everything. History—for instance Napoleon's savage straightforward energy—appealed to him. He loved Hannibal, and had a set of opinions about the Roman emperors derived from Gibbon. Philosophy, again. He read Brown's long winded, wickedly verbose miscxplanation of everything, and wandered vaguely into metaphysics, which seemed like nightmare land, peopled with curious hobgoblins and demon words. He pondered nightly on the problems of eternity and space. But he was only 8 years old, and sometimes did youthful things, such as reading children's books. This he regarded as weakness on his part, for his father bade him learn.

His father was a tall, stern man, with a trick of getting very angry when Tommy failed to explain what he thoroughly understood. He had a strong way of talking, and occasionally when words failed him he got a stick. It seemed very unjust to the child, but, as he was the only father the child knew anything about, he came so believe that being beaten every now and again was part of the bitter order of the universe. As undoubtedly it was. One day Tommy's father brought home three brand new volumes of a very childish kind, which dealt with geography in a feeble and pictorial manner. Tommy got hold of them, and, knowing very little of the outside world, except from "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Swiss Family Robinson," began to read with some interest. But they were uncut, and Tommy cut them. He cut one page, as he imagined, very badly.

Now, the older Thomas had one great fad at least. A book was sacred to him. He never turned a leaf down, or soiled one carelessly. To treat a book with disrespect was immoral. Whether this was not greatly based on a feeling of property cannot easily be said. But the fact remained that Tommy expected a whacking if he injured a single volume. Now, "Far Off" was, as he believed, most seriously injured, and he hadn't the courage to own up. And he hadn't the courage to tell lies either. He knew that if his father roared and said, "Who has spoiled this book?" he would answer, "I did." So his life became a misery to him. He put the wretched little book back in the shelves and fled to his own room. What should he do?

He went down stairs again and carefully dropped it behind the others. That satisfied him for a few minutes. Then he imagined his father going to the bookcase with an ardent desire to study "Far Off; or, Asia Described" and unable to get the coveted volume.

"Where is 'Far Off?'" his father would say. He knew it. So he went back and put the volume in its place. But he couldn't rest satisfied, and the mangled pages mangled his peace of mind. He took no joy in Austerlitz; Hasdrubal's head no longer excited his pity; he couldn't read "Brown on Memory" because he remembered "Far Off."

Then the poor little devil had some sisters, two of whom were as fond of reading as himself. They would also look for "Far Off," and having discovered the terrible condition it was in they would either blurt the fact out or use it after the manner of their kind, saying, "If you do that, we'll tell about 'Far Off.'"

When he saw them going into the study, he went with them to influence their choice. He pathetically requested them to read rather about "Europe" or "Africa." Asia, he said, wasn't interesting. Fortunately they cared little about geography, for one was reading Josephus and the other, having a native carelessness about facts, was buried in Macaulay. But he never, never knew when they would suddenly be consumed with a passion for "Far Off."

When his father went into the room, Tommy sometimes followed, trembling. Often he staid outside and peeped through the crack of the door. When Charles Lamb was requisitioned, Tommy's heart rejoiced at the reprieve, even if he were required to listen to a whole essay read aloud. He lost all real interest in life. Books had no charm for him. He disliked leaving the house for fear his crime should be discovered when he was away. He might forget about it in the sunshine and come back almost happy, to find the place in a violent uproar. He grew so thin and pale that his mother sent for the doctor. He advised her to let Tommy go away for a time, and Tommy implored her not to send him anywhere. He would try and get fat at home.

In after years Tommy wondered why he hadn't stolen some money and bought another copy. The misery was so real, so bitter and, worst of all, as he thought, so likely to be found out. But he wasn't a bad little fellow, after all, and he never thought of this plan. He only suffered for it.

Then he was sent away for two years. For more than a year he never heard of his father writing a letter without the belief that at last Nemesis was approaching. If his father came to see him, he expected the end. At last he was nearly ready to confess his ghastly crime. Yet in a year and more he began to think that perhaps his father had never intended to read "Far Off" himself. He believed that his sisters might not touch it. Perhaps if they did they would be gentle and compassionate, and say nothing, as he had been too long from home for them to have any little grudge against him. So "Far Off" began to fade out of his mind, as any deed may if it remains unknown.

When he returned home, his people were in a new house, and many of the books were still in packing cases. Soon he quite forgot about it, and other troubles came in their due order. At 18 he left England and went away by himself. He went very "Far Off" indeed, for the place was China.

Tommy worked there many years, and learned many things not put down in books for children, nor indeed in those for men, and at 30 he returned home ill. When he was at last alone, he went into the library, and sat there thinking of the child he once knew. He rose and looked in the shelves for his old friends. Yes, there was Napoleon, and there was Gibbon, and poor long winded Brown. Suddenly he thought of "Far Off," and, finding it without difficulty in an upper shelf, he took it down.

"I wonder how much harm I did the poor little book," said he. He turned it over by the window, but for his life he could not decide which were the injured pages. That long, long childish misery had been for nothing.

He put the book back and stood looking out on a desolate autumn garden.

"I wonder if most of our troubles are like that," said the man from "Far Off."
—Pall Mall Budget.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at R R BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

dec 14 tf fr su we W 8p

On the "Banks."

On a clear day there is no danger from the big steamers. In the first place, the steamer herself can keep a sharp lookout, and, secondly, as the cod are lethargic in clear weather it is not a busy time with the fishermen, and they would as lief see a steamer turn up as not. At 4 in the afternoon the lines or tanti are laid out. The schooner is the hub of a wheel, so to speak, and the tanti radiate from it like spokes. A six dory schooner usually has lines enough to carry 12,000 hooks. The lines are lifted at 4 in the morning and the cod taken off.

The collisions occur chiefly in the night when the fishermen are snatching a few winks prior to 4 a. m. They have the proper lights burning at the mast and a watch on deck, but if it is very dark with fog or rain the steamer is on top of them before they know it. If they have time to cut the cable, well and good. They lose the cable and their lines, but escape death. If not, the cry "Tout le monde sur le pont!" is hardly uttered when they are literally wiped out by a huge mass of iron and steel careening along at 15 or 20 miles an hour. If they should be lucky enough to get off with bows stove and a man or two killed by the impact, boats from neighboring schooners soon arrive and ask, "Was she British or American?"

"God knows," is the reply of the agitated men. "All we know is we saw the flash of a monster and heard voices blaspheming in a foreign tongue."—Newfoundland Cor. New York Post.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5½
Standard	7½@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb	9½@	10
Shoulders ₩ lb	@	8½
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	7 @	7¼
Shoulders ₩ lb	6½@	
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	@	25
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	53
Virginia Meal	60 @	65
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle	@	75
CANDLES—₩ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	35
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—₩ lb		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15 @	21
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6	6¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—₩ dozen	@	14
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 50 @	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—₩ barrel—		
Low grade	3 00 @	3 75
Choice	4 00 @	4 75
Straight	4 25 @	4 40
Patent	5 00 @	5 25
GLUE—₩ lb	7½@	10
GRAIN—₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	@	58
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	54
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	54
Oats, from store	@	40
Oats, Rust Proof	@	40
Cow Peas	@	85
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	4
Dry	@	5½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	1 10
North River	@	1 00
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	@	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	8½@	90
North Carolina	8½@	9
LIME, ₩ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER(City sawed) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" in bbls	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	35 @	37½
" in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" in bbls	@	16
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	25
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d base	@	2 50
PORK, ₩ barrel—		
City	4 50 @	15 50
Rump	@	14 00
Prime	@	15 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	12
SALT ₩ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	55
Lisbon	@	60
American	@	45
on 125 ₩ Sacks	45 @	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Granu'd	4½@	5
Standard A	@	4½
White Ex. C	@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	@	4¼
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½@	
STAVES ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	10 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clean unwashed	13½@	
Burrs	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 34½ cents per gallon for country and 35 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 80 for Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	4⅞ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	5½ " "
Low Middling	6 13-16 " "
Middling	7⅛ " "
Good Middling	7 9-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	2 bales
Spirits Turpentine	376 casks
Rosin	1,003 bbls
Tar	472 bbls
Crude Turpentine	80 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Evening—Money on call was easy at 1 per cent., last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489@489¼ for sixty days and 489¾@490 for demand. Commercial bills 487¾@488¼. Government bonds better; United States coupon fours 112¾; United States twos 96½. State bonds steady; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 125. Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 22—Evening—Cotton firm; middling gulf 7⅝c; middling 7⅝c.

Cotton futures closed easy, with sales 240,600 bales; August 7 40, September 7 40, October 7 47, November 7 52, December 7 58, January 7 63, February 7 68, March 7 73.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 860 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded 60 bales; sales 1,213 bales, sales to spinners 913 bales; stock (actual) 167,333 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 502 bales; exports to Great Britain 336 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 87 bales; stock 297,182 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 2,068 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,336 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 4,010 bales

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,914,765 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,438,417 bales; exports to France 775,375 bales; exports to the Continent 2,424,415 bales.

NEW YORK, Aug 23—Evening.—Flour was weak and freely offered; there was a light demand; winter wheat, low grades $2 15@2 80; fair to fancy $2 90@3 30; patents $3 50@3 80; Minnesota clear $2 65@3 25; patents $3 30@4 30; low extra $2 15@2 80; city mills $3 90@4 15; do patents $4 20@4 45. Southern flour dull and weak; common to fair extra $2 00@2 80; good to choice $2 90@3 00. Wheat dull and lower; options steady; No 2 red in store and at elevator 67@67½c; afloat 67¾@68c; options opened firm and advanced ⅝@⅞c, fell ½@⅝c, rallied ¼@½c and closed weak at ¼@⅝c below yesterday, with trading more active; No. 2 red August 67½; September 67⅝c; October 67⅞c; December 69¼; May 73½. Corn fairly active and weaker; No. 2 at elevator 43¾; afloat 44⅝c; options were more active and weak at ½@¾c decline; September 41¾c; October 41¾c; November 40⅞c; December 38½c; May 37⅝c. Oats—spot quiet and steady and ¼@½c lower; options dull and easier; August 25c; September 24½; October 24c; May 27c; spot prices—No. 2 25¼c; No. 2 white 28½c; mixed Western 26@27c. Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleece 16@22c; pulled 15@34c. Beef easy; family $9 00@12 00, extra mess $7 50@8 00; beef hams inactive at $16 00@16 50; tierced beef firm; city extra India mess $16 50@17 00; cut meats firm; demand moderate; pickled bellies 7c; shoulders 5¼@5¾c; hams 9@9¾. Lard quiet and weak; Western steam $5 40c; city $5 15; September $5 37, nominal; refined lard was quiet; Continent $5 90; South America $7 25; compound $4 75@4 87½. Pork weak and quiet; mess $11 00@11 50. Butter quiet; fancy about steady; State dairy 12@18¾c; creamery 19½@20c; Western dairy 9¾@13c; Elgins 20c. Tallow quiet and strong; city 4¼c bid; country 4¼@4¾c. Cotton seed oil dull and easy; crude 34c; yellow prime 26¾; do off grade 28¾. Petroleum unchanged. Rice steady and quiet; domestic, fair to extra 3¾@6c; Japan 3¾@4c. Molasses firm and unchanged. Peanuts firm. Coffee steady and 5@10 points down; August $14 85; October $14 90@15 00; November and December $14 75@14 80; March and April $14 50@14 55; spot Rio dull and easier; No. 7 $16 00. Sugar—raw dull seasier; fair refining 2 15-16c

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1895

BIMETALLISM THE TRUE POLICY.

The "sound money" advocates in this country are opposed to the free coinage of silver without international agreement because "it wouldn't be safe" for this Government to undertake it independent of the action of other Governments. The country which stands most in the way of this international agreement is England, and England will never agree to it until necessity forces her to do so. The sooner other nations adopt the double standard the sooner England will find it necessary to follow suit.

It is more to the interest of this country to restore silver to its former monetary position than it is to the interest of any other nation because this is the great silver producing country of the world and its future prosperity depends on the extension of its commerce, and the securing of larger markets for the surplus products of its farms and of its manufactories.

European countries, principally England, offer us markets for much of our foodstuffs, but there is a competition growing up both in Russia and in Argentina in the production of wheat which promises eventually to wrest that trade from our wheat growers. Owing to cheap labor and the larger yield per acre Argentina can now grow wheat and deliver it in English markets for very little more than it costs our growers to produce it, and there is a vast area of wheat-growing land in that country which has not yet been brought under cultivation.

The trans-Siberian Railroad has opened up an immense wheat-growing area in southern Russia, which will eventually furnish much of the supply to other European countries, so that the indications are that between Russia and Argentina the American wheat grower will in time find himself crowded out of the market. It may take some years to do this but if this Government takes the interest in the American farmer that it should take it will seriously study the situation and the outlook and put itself in a position to meet the inevitable by finding other markets for the markets that will be lost.

There might be some compensation for this if we could make good the loss by building up a trade for our manufactures, but while we may increase our present volume of manufactured exports we can never hope to build up a very large trade in these for the leading European countries are manufacturing countries and can easily supply their people with the bulk of the manufactured articles which they need. They have an abundance of labor which our high tariff people have been calling "cheap pauper labor," and we can only compete with the employers of this labor when we can furnish an equally good article for less money, and our only hope of doing this rests on our better labor-saving machinery and in the greater intelligence, skill and effectiveness of our labor, which is the best in the world. From the nature of things we cannot expect to build up in Europe a trade in manufactures of very large proportions.

But there is a field, and a very wide one, in another direction which offers us a practically unlimited market. There are about 740,000,000 of people in China, Japan and India. It is needless to say that with such populations it taxes their ability to feed them even on the coarse food upon which the masses of the people are forced to subsist. Japan comes nearer feeding her people well than either of the others, but this is because there is no country in the world which has brought the science of agriculture to the same perfection that the Japanese have, and who have so fully succeeded in making apparently barren land productive, in some instances cultivating even to the very mountain tops, where the soil had to be carried up. The principal food of these people, as it is in China, is rice, but there would be under favoring conditions a large market for American wheat and corn, and with this an open market for American machinery and for American manufactures, such as they do not make themselves.

These are all silver countries, and although British power has demonetized silver in India, silver is still the currency of that country. Neither Japan or China has any idea of abandoning silver, but will stick to it because they have found it to their advantage to do so. Japan is getting rich in consequence of the demonetization of silver by European countries and by the United States, is wresting trade from English traders in China and in India, and to this may be attributed the extraordinary growth of manufacturing industries in Japan, and the remarkable increase in her exports.

The Japanese Minister of Agriculture, who was educated in this country, and is a graduate of Harvard University, in discussing this subject with Mr. Curtis, who writes very interesting letters for the Chicago *Record*, told him that the demonetization of silver by European countries and the United States had made Japan rich, because this had given her such a decided advantage over them in the Eastern markets, in addition to which when they sold Japanese manufactures in Europe or the United States, they sold on a gold basis, while their labor and raw material didn't cost them any more than they ever did, the manufacturer thus making much larger profits.

The policy of this Government should be to put itself in accord on silver with these Eastern countries which in the future offer us the markets to take the place of the markets we will lose in Europe.

MINOR MENTION.

The fact that the Democratic convention of Ohio, which met at Springfield Wednesday, made its nominations by acclamation, and forced Mr. Campbell to accept the nomination for Governor in spite of his earnest protest, is a sufficient indication of a forlorn hope to divest the proceedings of any interest. Outside of Vermont there is no more decidedly Republican State in the Union than Ohio. When the Democrats have succeeded in carrying it it has been on State or local issues, and when the Republicans were divided, but that is not the case now, for there is really no issue between the Democrats on the platfor adopted and the Republicans, and the Democrats are divided and the Republicans united, the only essential point of difference being the reference to the tariff. Eliminate this and the complimentary allusions to the Administration, and the platform would have suited a Republican quite as well as a Democratic convention. We might, perhaps, also except the puff of Senator Brice, if we didn't think that it was intended as a piece of sarcasm or a joke, in view of the fact that Senator Brice stood in with the half dozen Senators in handicapping the efforts of the more thorough tariff reformers. The jokers wound up the performance by securing the adoption of the rooster as an emblem. This is a harmless proceeding as far as the rooster is concerned, for he will not be required to do any crowing when the returns come in from the election.

***

Secretary Morton has prepared an exhibit classifying our exports and imports for 1890, from which it appears that of the total, amounting to $889,843,000, three-fourths consisted of agricultural products. Of this $451,000,000 went to Great Britain, while our total exports from Great Britain amounted to only $107,000,000, against $96,000,000 from Germany, $82,000,000 from the West Indies, $77,000,000 from France, $76,000,000 from Brazil and $37,000,000 from Canada. This makes, leaving out other countries, imports amounting to $475,000,000, three-fourths of which were paid for with agricultural products. As Great Britain is our "best customer," it is therefore argued that we should continue to maintain the British gold standard and sell our agricultural and other products at gold prices. They argue that the adoption of the double standard would disarrange and cripple if it would not absolutely destroy our trade with Great Britain. In discussing this question some time ago Senator Sherman, who is the typical gold champion in this country, was candid enough to say that the adoption of the double standard could not affect our trade with England, as English buyers could pay in silver as well as in gold. What difference would it make to the Englishman if he made his prices on a silver basis and paid in silver or on a gold basis and paid in gold. It would be six one way and a half dozen the other to him, but not so to this country, for that would make a demand for our silver at home and abroad, which does not now exist. It is only the bond-holder and money-lender who is really interested in maintaining the gold standard.

***

Secretary Morton has achieved some notoriety but not much reputation by his recent performance in ordering the free silver employes in the Department of Agriculture to be paid in silver. The following from the Chattanooga *Times* shows how it is viewed even by some of the gold organs:

"Mr. Secretary Morton will not hear many encomiums on his scheme to give employes under him 'an object lesson' on the silver folly. It was a bit of sensationalism, and a piece of impertinence which the Secretary must, by this time, be ashamed of. The weight of the silver proves nothing, except that it is inconvenient; but the weight of say $100,000 in gold would make the man who received it in payment more than willing to take a certified check, or bank bills, or anything that should be as good as the coin. So the mere physical argument—if it can be dignified by being termed argument, is as good against gold as it is against silver; though the points where they become troublesome on account of their weight are some distance apart, the points exist. Anyway, it was a clownish thing to do, and quite ill-becoming a man of Morton's general good sense and appreciation of fitness. He had no right, from the official standpoint, to use his power to annoy and humiliate his subordinates, because they held absurd opinions on a public question, such opinions in no way affecting their efficiency in office. If the disbursing officer insisted on Morton taking his pay in gold, the chances are he'd kick; but the object lesson would have precisely as much force, in his case, as the one he gave his silverite subordinates, can have, on sensible and sober people, who regard the question as one not to be settled by circus methods.

CURRENT COMMENT

— It is very amusing to the unbiased reader to see the hurrah campaign that the gold advocates are waging. By a preconcerted schedule one of the big guns declares "the silver craze is dying out," and then all the little cuckoo organs over the country take up the chorus. The wish is father to the thought, but it would be difficult to get anything that would be farther from the truth. —*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— One of Senator Quay's lieutenants is Samuel J. Randall, son of the late Democratic statesman of that name. He was cut out for a Democrat of the Randall type, but when the party flung out the banner "No Randall Democrats need apply," he went over to the Republicans. He lives in Lehigh, and will be a Quay delegate from that county to the Republican State Convention.—*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— The fact is, Morton is not a Democrat at all. He is a crazy man. He was a wild and weird greenbacker—an arrant fiat money man—and ran as the greenback candidate for Governor of Nebraska on the same ticket with Ben Butler for President. He was a statesman out of a job when Mr. Cleveland hauled him out of obscurity and converted him into a goldbug secretary of agriculture, in which position he has incurred the undisguised enmity of ninety-nine one-hundredths of the farmers of the nation.—*Lynchburg News, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mrs. Matt. J. Carroll died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Martha Hill, here, on the 10th, instant, after a lingering illness.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. J. W. Goodwin, who had been seriously sick for some days past with typhoid fever, died last night. He was about 33 years of age.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: The collector of internal revenue has thus far received 300 bonds of brandy distillers. Two years ago there were filed 686 bonds. It is thought the number will go to 700 this year.

— Raleigh *Press*: The little dog fad is growing in popularity. Ladies are even catching on to the idea. Bull terrier pups are in demand in Raleigh and in fact the demand is many times greater than the supply. They are bringing $10 right along.

— Rocky Mount *Phœnix*: It is with much regret that we announce the death of Capt. Turner W. Battle, of Cool Spring, Edgecombe county, one of the most prominent gentlemen of this section. Capt. Battle was in his 69th year. He was stricken with paralysis over a week ago.

— Chatham *Record*: We much regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Nancy Harriss, which occurred yesterday at the residence of her son, Mr. John B. Harriss, near this place. While in her usual good health she was suddenly stricken with paralysis last Monday and died yesterday morning, aged about 75 years.

— Newbern *Journal*: Mr. Daniel Bell, of Morehead City, died at 5.45 Tusday evening, after an illness of several days. He was one of the leading merchants of Morehead City and foremost fish and game shippers of the State. —— On Monday morning about half-past 5 o'clock, the log train at Congdon & Co.'s mill, nine miles from Newbern, ran over and instantly killed a colored boy named Griffith Keyes, about 16 years old. He fell off the train and is believed to have been asleep.

— Greenville *Reflector*: Information has reached here of a homicide that occurred in Greene county a few days ago, though particulars are very meagre. All that our informant could tell us was that a young man named John Turnage had killed another man, who came from up the country to cure tobacco. The way he heard the particulars was that the two men were at a tobacco barn together and had a gun; that one of them was attempting to take the gun from the other, when it accidentally discharged, killing the up country man.

TWINKLINGS

— Accepted.— She (coldly)—"I hardly know how to receive your proposal. You know I am worth a million, of course." He (diplomatically)—"Yes—worth a million other girls." She (rapturously)—"Oh, Jack."—*Truth.*

— When a certain Atchison man's relatives send him a plate of cake he goes out and cleans off the wheelbarrow, for he knows that they will send over the next day to borrow it.—*Atchison Globe.*

— What be ye pullin' the pig's tail fer, Mandy?

Well, you see, the dinner horn's broke, and my voice ain't strong enough to reach where the hands are, so I bit on this idea.—*Life.*

— Billy—"It always seems to be that the second half-hour is far longer than the first."

Bobby—"Of course it is It goes slower because the minute hand has to climb up during that part of the bour."—*Fun.*

— An Unbiassed Opinion.—"Now, professor," said the ambitious young man, "you have tried my voice. I want you to tell me frankly what it is best adapted to." And without a moment's hesitation the eminent musician responded, "Whispering."—*Washington Star.*

ALL PAIN GOES WHEN PAIN-KILLER COMES

For Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus and all Summer Complaints, there is no cure equal to **Pain-Killer.** Get a bottle to-day. Keep it constantly on hand, for there is no kind of pain or ache—internal or external—that

Pain Killer

will not relieve. Genuine bottle bears name of PERRY DAVIS & SON. Look out for imitations and substitutes. Double the former quantity for 25 cents.

June 8 tf fr su we fr

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

INDIAN CHILDREN.

How the Little Kiowa Boys and Girls Amuse Themselves With Games.

If my little readers and listeners could visit "the Rainy Mount school" for Indians at playtime, they would see games quite unlike those seen at their own homes and schools, yet in part like them. A group of girls would be playing "goma-ton," or ball with a stick. The stick is about 3 feet long, one end being turned up about six inches. They get a stick with a joint. With this joint they strike the ball, rolling it along the ground to the next girl, who gives it a blow and sends it on, and so on till it has gone around; then they repeat. If the ball passes a girl, she cannot strike it till the next round.

Another group may be seen playing "pa-aw-topx." This is their favorite game. Wherever you see Kiowa girls, you will see them at this game. It is a ball game too. The ball is about two-thirds as large as a rubber football. It is made of old cloth and covered with cloth; hence it is soft.

"Pa-aw-topx" is simply throwing the ball up and striking it as it comes down with the top of the foot. Sometimes they hit the ball a dozen times without failing.

The small girls throw stones up as we play "jacks." They will sit for an hour by a stone pile playing.

The boys throw marbles, jump and play with bows and arrows. The small boys throw the arrows; the large ones shoot them from the bows.

When they enter school, they come dressed in camp clothes, but these are soon changed for English clothes. When the girls have to stay indoors, they amuse themselves by making dolls. They always make a cradle for their dolls such as their mothers wear on their backs. They are very clever in making papoose cradles and dolls.—Mary J. Hand in Atlanta Constitution.

Little Alice's Good Night.

Little Alice never liked to go to bed. She made many excuses for this dislike. One night she was fussing a little as usual. "Oh, mamma," she said, "I feel so lonesome!"

"Suppose," said mamma, "you think about the pretty, bright stars. They are shining so brightly. There is one almost opposite your window, just over the roof of papa's office."

"Let me see," cried Alice, running to the window. "Mamma, I am going to choose that brightest one for my own."

"Very well, dear," said mamma.

Every night after this for some years before jumping into her little bed Alice went to the window, lifted the curtain and bade one star good night. She had a verse she used to say:

Good night, little star.
I go to my bed.
I leave you to shine
While I lay down my head
On my pillow to rest
Until morning light,
When you will be fading
And I shall be bright.

If the nights were cloudy and Alice could not see any star, she said the verse just the same, for she thought the stars were shining somewhere behind the clouds. After this she said no more about being lonesome, but went happily to bed.—Youth's Companion.

The Clock's Face.

One of the questions that the sharp eyed boy or girl is sure to ask is, Why isn't the hour of 4 on a clock's face put IV instead of four ones, thus, IIII? The reason for it is said to be that away back in the time of Charles V of France, who reigned in the latter half of the fourteenth century, when the first clock was made, its maker, Henry Vick, was commanded to bring it before the king. He did so, and the king was very well pleased with it, watching the works with much interest. But he said finally, "You have got the figures on the dial wrong."

"I think not, your majesty," replied the clockmaker.

"Yes. That four should be four ones."

"Surely not, your majesty," urged the man again.

"Yes, it should be four ones," insisted the king.

"You are wrong," once more said Vick, which made the king very angry.

"I am never wrong," he cried. "Take it away and correct the mistake." The poor clockmaker could only obey, and the blunder of the king has come all the way down to us, for all clocks have been so marked ever since.

A Tender Hearted Arab.

Said Ali Ben Hassan, a kind hearted man;
"I'll treat my poor camel as well as I can.

"To temper the heat I will shade the poor fellow
With my second best, apple green cotton umbrella.

"With a pair of blue goggles I'll shield his poor eyes
From the glare of the sun, and I'll keep off the flies

"And cool him at times with my big palm leaf fan,"
Said Ali Ben Hassan, a kind hearted man.
—Frederick B. Opper in St. Nicholas.

The Cattaraugus river in New York has its name from an Indian expression signifying "bad smelling banks."

FAR OFF.

He was a queer little beggar, and one who cared not at all for such amusements as mostly delight his peers. He wanted a library, the bigger the better, and the bigger the books the better, too, for a large quarto gave him leave to sprawl prone on the floor. He read everything. History—for instance Napoleon's savage straightforward energy—appealed to him. He loved Hannibal, and had a set of opinions about the Roman emperors derived from Gibbon. Philosophy, again. He read Brown's long winded, wickedly verbose misexplanation of everything, and wandered vaguely into metaphysics, which seemed like nightmare land, peopled with curious hobgoblins and demon words. He pondered nightly on the problems of eternity and space. But he was only 8 years old, and sometimes did youthful things, such as reading children's books. This he regarded as weakness on his part, for his father bade him learn.

His father was a tall, stern man, with a trick of getting very angry when Tommy failed to explain what he thoroughly understood. He had a strong way of talking, and occasionally when words failed him he got a stick. It seemed very unjust to the child, but, as he was the only father the child knew anything about, he came to believe that being beaten every now and again was part of the bitter order of the universe. As undoubtedly it was. One day Tommy's father brought home three brand new volumes of a very childish kind, which dealt with geography in a feeble and pictorial manner. Tommy got hold of them, and, knowing very little of the outside world, except from "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Swiss Family Robinson," began to read with some interest. But they were uncut, and Tommy cut them. He cut one page, as he imagined, very badly.

Now, the elder Thomas had one great fad at least. A book was sacred to him. He never turned a leaf down, or soiled one carelessly. To treat a book with disrespect was immoral. Whether this was not greatly based on a feeling of property cannot easily be said. But the fact remained that Tommy expected a whacking if he misused a single volume. Now, "Far Off" was, as he believed, most seriously injured, and he hadn't the courage to own up. And he hadn't the courage to tell lies either. He knew that if his father roared and said, "Who has spoiled this book?" he would answer, "I did." So his life became a misery to him. He put the wretched little book back in the shelves and fled to his own room. What should he do?

He went down stairs again and carefully dropped it behind the others. That satisfied him for a few minutes. Then he imagined his father going to the bookcase with an ardent desire to study "Far Off; or, Asia Described" and unable to get the coveted volume.

"Where is 'Far Off?'" his father would say. He knew it. So he went back and put the volume in its place. But he couldn't rest satisfied, and the mangled pages mangled his peace of mind. He took no joy in Austerlitz; Hasdrubal's head no longer excited his pity; he couldn't read "Brown on Memory" because he remembered "Far Off."

Then the poor little devil had some sisters, two of whom were as fond of reading as himself. They would also look for "Far Off," and having discovered the terrible condition it was in they would either blurt the fact out or use it after the manner of their kind, saying, "If you do that, we'll tell about 'Far Off.'"

When he saw them going into the study, he went with them to influence their choice. He pathetically requested them to read rather about "Europe" or "Africa." Asia, he said, wasn't interesting. Fortunately they cared little about geography, for one was reading Josephus and the other, having a native carelessness about facts, was buried in Macaulay. But he never, never knew when they would suddenly be consumed with a passion for "Far Off."

When his father went into the room, Tommy sometimes followed, trembling. Often he staid outside and peeped through the crack of the door. When Charles Lamb was requisitioned, Tommy's heart rejoiced at the reprieve, even if he were required to listen to a whole essay read aloud. He lost all real interest in life. Books had no charm for him. He disliked leaving the house for fear his crime should be discovered when he was away. He might forget about it in the sunshine and come back almost happy, to find the place in a violent uproar. He grew so thin and pale that his mother sent for the doctor. He advised her to let Tommy go away for a time, and Tommy implored her not to send him anywhere. He would try and get fat at home.

In after years Tommy wondered why he hadn't stolen some money and bought another copy. The misery was so real, so bitter and, worst of all, as he thought, so likely to be found out. But he wasn't a bad little fellow, after all, and he never thought of this plan. He only suffered for it.

Then he was sent away for two years. For more than a year he never heard of his father writing a letter without the belief that at last Nemesis was approaching. If his father came to see him, he expected the end. At last he was nearly ready to confess his ghastly crime. Yet in a year and more he began to think that perhaps his father had never intended to read "Far Off" himself. He believed that his sisters might not touch it. Perhaps if they did they would be gentle and compassionate, and say nothing, as he had been too long from home for them to have any little grudge against him. So "Far Off" began to fade out of his mind, as any deed may if it remains unknown.

When he returned home, his people were in a new house, and many of the books were still in packing cases. Soon he quite forgot about it, and other troubles came in their due order. At 18 he left England and went away by himself. He went very "Far Off" indeed, for the place was China.

Tommy worked there many years, and learned many things not put down in books for children, nor indeed in those for men, and at 30 he returned home ill. When he was at last alone, he went into the library, and sat there thinking of the child he once knew. He rose and looked in the shelves for his old friends. Yes, there was Napoleon, and there was Gibbon, and poor long winded Brown. Suddenly he thought of "Far Off," and, finding it without difficulty in an upper shelf, he took it down.

"I wonder how much harm I did the poor little book," said he. He turned it over by the window, but for his life he could not decide which were the injured pages. That long, long childish misery had been for nothing.

He put the book back and stood looking out on a desolate autumn garden.

"I wonder if most of our troubles are like that," said the man from "Far Off."—Pall Mall Budget.

Suckler's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at R R BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

dec 14 tf fr su we W 2p

On the "Banks."

On a clear day there is no danger from the big steamers. In the first place, the steamer herself can keep a sharp lookout, and, secondly, as the cod are lethargic in clear weather it is not a busy time with the fishermen, and they would as lief see a steamer turn up as not. At 4 in the afternoon the lines or tanti are laid out. The schooner is the hub of a wheel, so to speak, and the tanti radiate from it like spokes. A six dory schooner usually has lines enough to carry 12,000 hooks. The lines are lifted at 4 in the morning and the cod taken off.

The collisions occur chiefly in the night when the fishermen are snatching a few winks prior to 4 a. m. They have the proper lights burning at the mast and a watch on deck, but if it is very dark with fog or rain the steamer is on top of them before they know it. If they have time to cut the cable, well and good. They lose the cable and their lines, but escape death. If not, the cry "Tout le monde sur le pont!" is hardly uttered when they are literally wiped out by a huge mass of iron and steel careening along at 15 or 20 miles an hour. If they should be lucky enough to get off with bows stove and a man or two killed by the impact, boats from neighboring schooners soon arrive and ask, "Was she British or American?"

"God knows," is the reply of the agitated mon. "All we know is we saw the flash of a monster and heard voices blaspheming in a foreign tongue."—Newfoundland Cor. New York Post.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5½
Standard	7½	@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ₩ lb	8½	@	10
Shoulders ₩ lb		@	8½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb	7	@	7¼
Shoulders ₩ lb	6½	@	
BARRELS — Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb		@	25
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	53
Virginia Meal	60	@	65
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle		@	75
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	21
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6	@	6¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen		@	14
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ half barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—			
Low grade	3 00	@	3 75
Choice	4 00	@	4 25
Straight	4 25	@	4 40
First Patent	5 00	@	5 25
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½	@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	58
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	54
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	54
Oats, from store		@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	40
Peas		@	85
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	4
Dry		@	5½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	1 10
North River		@	1 00
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	5½	@	90
North Carolina	8½	@	9
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	16 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	28	@	27½
" in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" in bbls		@	16
Syrup, in hhds	13	@	28
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d base		@	2 50
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	4 50	@	18 50
Rump		@	14 00
Prime		@	15 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	12
SALT ₩ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	55
Lisbon		@	
Americas		@	35
on 125 ₩ Sacks	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Grand'd	6½	@	5
Standard A		@	6¼
White Ex. C		@	5¾
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¼
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	5½
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, 1 M feet—Shipping	10	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 00
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	2 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clean unwashed	13	@	
Burry	13	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 24½ cents per gallon for country and 25 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 80 for Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	4⅞ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	5¼ " "
Low Middling	6 13-16 " "
Middling	7¼ " "
Good Middling	7 9-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	2 bales
Spirits Turpentine	376 casks
Rosin	1,003 bbls
Tar	472 bbls
Crude Turpentine	80 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Evening—Money on call was easy at 1 per cent., last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489@489¼ for sixty days and 489¾@490 for demand. Commercial bills 487¾@488¼. Government bonds better; United States coupon fours 113½; United States twos 96½. State bonds steady; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 125. Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 23—Evening—Cotton firm; middling gulf 7⅞c; middling 7⅝c.

Cotton futures closed easy, with sales 240,600 bales; August 7 40, September 7 40, October 7 47, November 7 52, December 7 58, January 7 63, February 7 68, March 7 73.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 860 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded 60 bales; sales 1,313 bales, sales to spinners 913 bales; stock (actual) 167,538 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 502 bales; exports to Great Britain 336 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 87 bales; stock 297,182 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 2,068 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,336 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 4,010 bales

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,914,765 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,438,417 bales; exports to France 775,375 bales; exports to the Continent 2,434,415 bales.

NEW YORK, Aug 23—Evening.—Flour was weak and freely offered; there was a light demand; winter wheat, low grades $2 15@2 80; fair to fancy $2 90@3 80; patents $3 50@3 80; Minnesota clear $3 65@3 25; patents $3 30@4 30; low extra $2 15@2 80; city mills $3 90@4 15; do patents $4 20@4 45. Southern flour dull and weak; common to fair extra $2 00@2 80; good to choice $2 90@3 00. Wheat dull and lower; options steady; No 2 red in store and at elevator 67@67½c; afloat 67¾@68c; options opened firm and advanced ⅜@½c, fell ¼@⅜c, rallied ½@⅝c and closed weak weakat ¼@⅝c below yesterday, with trading more active; No. 2 red August 67½; September 67¾c; October 67¾c; December 69¼; May 73⅝. Corn fairly active and weaker; No. 2 at elevator 43¾; afloat 44¾c; options were mroe active and weak at ½@⅝c decline; September 41¾c; October 41¾c; November 40¾c; December 38½c; May 37⅝c. Oats—spot quiet and steady and ¼@⅜c lower; options dull and easier; August 25c; September 24¼; October 24c; May 27c; spot prices—No. 2 35½c; No. 2 white 28¾c; mixed Western 26@27c. Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleece 16@23c; pulled 15@34c. Beef easy; family $9 00@12 00, extra mess $7 50@8 00; beef hams inactive at $16 00@16 50; tierced beef firm; city extra India mess $16 50@17 00; cut meats firm; demand moderate; pickled bellies 7c; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; hams 9@9¾. Lard quiet and weak; Western steam $6 40c; city $6 15; September $6 37,

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M.D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N.Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is **Dr. Samuel Pitcher's** prescription for **Infants and Children.** It contains **neither Opium,** Morphine nor other **Narcotic** substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the best remedy for Children of all ages. Mothers will find it to their advantage to use Castoria instead of any other preparation. It is the only article that will not injure the child, under any circumstances. Don't allow any one to impose upon you with the plea that their article is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get the genuine article with the fac-simile of Chas. H. Fletcher on the wrapper. Without it none are genuine. Manufactured by the CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

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FOR

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CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
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Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

REST.

Rest to the toil worn brain,
Rest to the hands and feet,
Rest from life's struggle and strain,
Rest from its fever and heat,
Rest in some quiet country lane
Far from the loud city street,
With its wretchedness, squalor and pain,
There with calm nature to meet.
From her lips fresh with dew or with rain,
Alone in her sacred retreat,
The secret of rest thus to gain,
Such rest—ah, how sweet!

After labor comes rest,
After the day cometh night,
Peace to the troubled breast,
Joy to the sad and opprest,
And to the darkened sight
Out of the distant west
At eventide cometh light.

So when the weary light
Of life has been fought and won,
To the captive soul cometh flight
To regions beyond the sun.

—Academy.

HIS MANY WIVES.

There were 365 of them! One for every day in the year.

Nevertheless Barak was not a sultan. He was hageb—that is, upper chamberlain—at the court of the Sultan Mohammed. He had come to the country as embassador of the great Mongolian kingdom, and the widow of the late sultan, yet young and pretty, had given him the management of her household, her son Mohammed being still a child.

Barak's administration was good. The army owed to him, among other reforms, the raising of the pay of the soldiers from three to four aspers. The number three, the hageb claimed, was holy, because there were three prophets.

One day the grand vizier, Darfur Ali, visited the upright hagob, and while the two drank coffee the guest began:

"Truly, Barak Hageb, it is a folly unworthy of you to keep so many wives. If it was with us as the Franks, the custom to give wives, you might then be as rich as King Sapor, but here you must not only buy your wife, but must pay cash for her. Now you have squandered a great deal of gold for this purpose, and when your money is spent, what have you? For the cost of one wife you could keep 100 soldiers."

Barak stroked his beard. "No doubt, but a hundred soldiers would not give me as much pleasure as one pretty wife."

To this Ali inwardly agreed. "But the number."

"One should pick as many flowers as he can from the world's garden," returned Barak.

"True enough, you have blond and brunette, white and black, blue eyed and gray eyed women, yellow Chinese and brown Malay—yes, and even those women that color their hair red and their teeth black. Now, I think that one of each sort should be enough. By Allah! You have so many that you cannot remember either their names or their special good qualities."

"Don't you believe it," said the hageb. "I will show you. First, then, there is Jedibah, who can prophesy—we need her to tell the fate of the nation; then Haftem, the medium, who calls up the spirits of the dead; Nourmahal, who understands the language of the birds better than I do yours; Alpaide tells stories that would put a sultan to sleep; Mahadevi and Assainte are famous for a pas de deux; the great thing about Mangora is that she makes a sultan's bread that is exquisite; Sandabad concocts a wonderful sherbet, after which you wash your beard with regret; of Bia-Hia, my Chinese better half, I will only say that she translates the expressions of cockscombs, which makes cock fighting much more amusing; the Indian, Kacka, subdues wild animals and even hitches lions to her carriage; Roxana is a star reader and can foretell to you the day of your death; Ayesha understands the culture of flowers; Kaika is ugly, but she rubs the rheumatism out of my joints; my Tartar, Yarko, is an admirable equestrienne and teaches my other wives to ride, while the learned Abuzaide writes my letters from dictation; Josa reads to me from the Koran; Rachel sings psalms and is accompanied by Kadagival and Samuza, for one must have a trio; Jakima is a rope dancer, while Zibella throws a knife so skillfully that she can split a hair at 12 paces; Borassa knows all about the healing art; Allben embroiders in gold; Alicie arranges my turban most becomingly; Bagdad Chatum interprets dreams; Mavola plays the harp, Zebia the tam tam and Kia the tambourine, and altogether they make heavenly music; Zul!"—

"Good, good," interrupted the grand vizier. He had kept count, first on his fingers, and when these gave out on his toes. When the number exceeded 30, he grew alarmed. He feared his friend would keep on all night.

"I have heard enough; you need every one of them—each has evidently her famous side. Take care lest some day you discover an infamous one."

Whether the grand vizier was right or not the following story will show.

The sultan of Kerman, Sidi Achmed, hearing Mohammed's people were discontented, decided to liberate them from their oppression. To alleviate the sufferings of their neighbors his always been a labor of love to oriental rulers.

Sidi Achmed commanded an immense army. Some Persian historians say he had 10,000 soldiers; others insist that he had 100,000. The truth probably lay somewhere between the two. Certain it is that he had 300 cavalrymen.

Before declaring war he raised the pay of the troops from 4 to 5 aspers. This naturally caused universal enthusiasm.

Sidi Achmed was at the head of the army, himself and his horse loaded with precious stones. The sight of them caused a glow of righteous pride in every bare-footed warrior who turned out. The sultan took with him the most costly delicacies, and the thought that the sultan fared sumptuously went far to cheer the hungry soldiers.

Mohammed also had an enormous standing army. As to its exact number history is silent, but it is always given as twice as many as the enemy's force. The Grand Vizier Darfur Ali was appointed commander.

The night before the first battle one of Barak's wives, the Jedibah of whom we have already heard, prophesied that the neighboring kingdom would be destroyed, and Roxana, who also dabbled in fortune telling, predicted that on the next day Sidi Achmed would die.

These predictions were made public in the principal city, and there was in consequence universal enthusiasm.

Barak himself was firmly convinced that both would be fulfilled, and he and his entire following of women occupied the next day a hill in the neighborhood of the battlefield in order to enjoy from that colgn of vantage the amusing spectacle of the downfall of the enemy.

The battle began early in the morning, but it did not last long. In describing it the historians again differ widely. The Persian chronicle says the army of Mohammed lost 45,000 men, while the enemy lost but three. Another writer states that the army of Mohammed did not lose a man, while the opponent lost 39,000. Perhaps in this case also the real truth lies half way between the two statements. All agree that the army of Mohammed speedily gave [illegible] and proved that no one could [illegible] them.

The [illegible] of Sidi Achmed, finding themselves victors, made it their first care to plunder the villages in the neighborhood as being the best way of freeing the people.

"By the beard of the prophet!" cried Barak Hageb, seeing the flight of his soldiery, "I almost think Jedibah's prophecy is not going to be fulfilled. On the contrary, our own country appears to be lost."

"Have patience," murmured the prophetess consolingly. "The sun has not yet sunk into the sea."

The observation being just, Barak philosophized no more, but spurred his horse and with his spouse sought safety in flight.

Sidi Achmed had heard of Barak's wealth and of his wives, and so soon as he was informed of the flight he hastened in pursuit. Until late in the afternoon two dust clouds might be seen, one chasing the other, the one beaten up by Barak Hageb and his wives, the other by the troopers of Sidi Achmed.

"By the holy apron of the prophet's wife," growled Barak, "Roxana's prognostication likewise fails to be fulfilled. I shall be the dead man today and not Sidi Achmed."

"The stars are not yet visible," replied the white Roxana. "There near yonder pond we will take rest. You may take your evening bath and pray; let the rest be our care."

In the meantime, the women were not idle. When Barak returned from his evening devotions, he found, instead of his pious family of wives, an army of bearded troopers. Great at first was his fright, for the warriors were of fearful aspect.

The women had cut off the manes and tails of their horses, and had made themselves false beards. From a neighboring grove they had cut bamboo canes, to the ends of which they attached their dainty daggers, making thereby elegant lances.

Yarko, the Tartar, and Zibella, the Indian, commanded the gentle cavalry. The troops were divided into three divisions.

Sidi Achmed came on in wild haste. As soon, however, as he saw these warriors, whose long beards swept down to their stirrups, his heart sank into his wide breeches. At once a portly hero rode up to him, calling him to come forth to single combat.

This was Zibella, so expert with the knife. The very first throw of her lance killed Sidi Achmed.

Under the guidance of the Tartar, Yarko, the other amazon, now pressed upon the enemy. The troopers of Sidi Achmed were but lukewarm. Five pennies is a nice sum, but it hardly pays for a hole in one's hide. Each of these fellows, therefore, took his shield upon his back, and turning that quarter to the enemy fled as fast as his feet could carry him, and as they went they roared:

"The Tartars are coming! The barbarians are behind us! Ten thousand—20,000—100,000 horsemen have come to the relief of Barak Hageb! Save himself who can! The Turks shoot with lightning."

"Now you see the fulfillment of my prediction," said Roxana, turning to Barak Hageb.

"And mine will be fulfilled, too," added Jedibah, "for the kingdom of our enemy will go to pieces. Let us hasten to Kermau."

The head of the sultan was struck from his body and stuck on the point of a lance. With this token of triumph the party pressed on to Kermau. Hour by hour their following increased; the runaway soldiers came from their lurking places and joined the expedition, so that at last an immense army passed over the frontier of the country. The city gates were cheerfully opened, for now everybody knew that Sidi Achmed was a tyrant, while Barak Hageb was praised as the liberator of the nation and was finally asked to be its sultan.

Barak Hageb assembled his wives and said to them:

"Glorious women, I thank you for my life. Yes, I have more to thank you for—my fame and my kingdom. Name, then, the reward you desire; I swear by Allah to grant it."

Then came forward the smooth Zibella and spoke:

"O great sultan, we do indeed deserve a reward, for we have fought for you like men. We ask nothing small, therefore; we ask for freedom, and our desire is that all the women in your kingdom shall be as free as men."

Barak Hageb was touched, very much touched. He shed tears. Then he said:

"You ask for something unheard of—something that has never yet been. Yet it must be, for I have sworn. In Kermau, from this time forth, woman is as free as man, and the wives of Barak Hageb may proclaim that they have gained this freedom by their own personal efforts."

And so the new sultan won the hearts of his people, and even in the neighboring realms his fame increased.

All the sultans around claimed his friendship and solicited his kinship.

The makers of marriages besieged his house. Even the Sultan Mohammed, at whose court Barak had once been embassador, offered him sisters and cousins.

To him Barak replied: "I choose neither your sisters nor yet your cousins, for I want not frivolity, but rather wisdom. If you really desire to be kinsman of mine, give me for wife—your mother."

And so it happened.

After having had 365 wives, he contented himself with one, and found it enough. —Adapted From the Hungarian For San Francisco Argonaut.

On Intimate Terms With Him.

The professor of a New England theological (Evangelical) seminary invited the neighboring pastors to a complimentary reception and dinner at a hotel. In addition to the banquet there was a sermon and discussion. The sermon was given by one of the ablest members of the faculty, who is an ideal gentleman and scholar. His subject was "The Temptation of Christ." In the course of his sermon he said, by way of illustration:

"You find yourself some gloomy day, near its close, in a vast and dreary waste. There is no living thing to be seen. You look about you, discouraged, hungry and almost disheartened, when suddenly the tempter appears. 'What!' said he, 'you disheartened? Why don't you call upon these rocks to turn into bread, that you may appease your hunger and grief?' Your reply would be, 'My dear sir, I can't do it.'"

Here a witty professor interrupted: "'My dear sir!' Humph! Humph! It seems to me that Professor S. is upon very intimate terms with the devil."

The effect of this interruption can be imagined.—Boston Journal.

TOBACCO'S "DIVINE" QUALITIES.

Colonel Ingersoll's Eloquent Eulogy of the Popular Narcotic Plant.

At the banquet which closed the fourth national convention of cigar manufacturers in New York a few years ago Robert G. Ingersoll eloquently extolled the virtues of tobacco as follows:

"Now, then, it is a delight to speak on a subject every one understands. We all understand the divine plant. I have loved it all my life—since I was 10 years old. At that time a man named Wyckoff, the greatest liar I ever met, gave me a chew of this Cavendish pigtail. Strangely enough, I liked it at once, and five minutes after my first taste I had a plug of my own. I use it now and defend its use against the moral advice of parsons and the physical advice of medical men.

"Something in the human brain craves the leaf. If you want to awaken the mind of the savage, who has no clothes except climate, increase his wants. Give him a taste of tobacco, and he will hunt for iron and dig for jewels and gold to get more of the plant.

"There's too much hypocrisy about the use of tobacco. Thousands use it and lie about it. I want you to use it and defend its use, because it adds something to the value and happiness of life. In spite of the thunders of the pulpit and the anathemas of physicians, its use is increasing, and that is because the brain of man craves it.

"What would we do without it? Think of waiting for a train without tobacco! Think of crouching in the deadly rifle pit without tobacco! What would those do who add value to life by spanning the world with the rainbows of fancy without tobacco? All use tobacco and are the better for it. Have the courage of your happiness and defend its use.

"There is another point I want to make. Tobacco is a luxury. Let us cheapen all luxuries. Labor pays all the tax in the world. Then let labor reap some of the benefit. Give the workingman tobacco as cheap as possible. The idea is to let the poor devil work now and smoke in the world to come. We want him to smoke now. No luxury should be produced by suffering. The men and women who make cigars should be well paid. I hope you manufacturers in these days of trusts will organize a trust for the sole purpose of paying your working people well. Then there will be an added flavor to every cigar.

"Tobacco is and always will be an emblem of peace. When tobacco tastes good to a man, he may be sure he is well. For my part, I would rather go without corn than without tobacco. Now, finally, let me exhort you to make the best cigars you can. Give us good goods."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The highest temperature ever known in London was recorded July 15, 1881, 95.5 degrees; at Paris, 104, on Aug. 26, 1765; at Adelaide, Australia, January, 1841, 114; at Mourzuk, India, July 10, 1872, 133.

The Housatonic in Connecticut was called by the Indians Wussiadenex, the "stream beyond the mountains."

Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called from the Volsci who inhabited it.

NOT WRITTEN IN HISTORY.

A Massacre of Twenty Confederate Officers by Indians In Kansas.

There is a spot in Kansas which contains all that is mortal of 20 ex-Confederate officers. Their death was tragic in the extreme, accompanied as it was by all the horrors and barbarities of Indian warfare.

Early in the conflict between the north and south Confederates were dominant in the Indian Territory and well nigh succeeded in suppressing every spark of loyalty among the Indians there and in Kansas along the southern border. Several bands of the Osage tribe, however, remained loyal. They were hunted out by the rangers from Texas and the guerrillas from Arkansas and finally sought refuge within Union territory. On the march to the north many of them traveled on foot a distance of 300 miles. A great number froze to death on the route, and their bodies, with only a shroud of snow, were left where they fell to feed the hungry wolves.

Finally the bands, under White Wing and Little Bear, arrived on the Verdigris river and established their camp on the spot where the town of Neodesha now stands. Indeed "Neodesha" is an Osage word and means "meeting of the waters." The loyalty of White Wing and Little Bear had been accomplished largely through the teachings of Father Shoemaker, the venerable priest in charge of the Osage mission, who has long since been gathered to his fathers. Driven into the Union by the persecution of the southerners, it is not difficult to understand that the Osages were vindictive to an extraordinary extent toward Confederates and lost no opportunity to wreak a barbarous vengeance.

The Confederates constantly had emissaries out among the western tribes seeking to lead them into revolt against the Federal government. The Osages assumed it as their part of the great conflict to intercept these emissaries and hold the Indians of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico loyal to the north.

Some time in 1862 a party of Confederate officers, none of whom held less rank than that of lieutenant, were commissioned by the Confederate government to proceed west through Kansas to New Mexico and organize the wild plains Indians into marauding parties, whose business it should be to intercept government trains and harass the movement of Federal troops from the west overland. A part of these officers were also commissioned to organize and enroll the southern sympathizers among the whites in Colorado and New Mexico and if possible march out a few regiments to the seat of war.

This party of Confederate officers attempted to pass through the Osage reservation along the Verdigris river, but were met near the mouth of Drum creek by a small band of the Indians, who demanded their surrender. Instead of surrendering the Confederates opened fire and killed two of the Osages and put the remainder to flight. Flitting along just out of rifle shot, the Indians gradually lured their victims into the main camp of White Wing and Little Bear, where they were surrounded by an overwhelming force and put to death with all the atrocious cruelties the infuriated tribe could conjure. Not a man escaped. So complete was the ambush that not an Indian was killed in the encounter. Such as were not killed outright were put to torture after the custom of the tribe, and after death the bodies were mutilated beyond recognition.

At that time the government was maintaining a military post at Humboldt, and when the news of the massacre came an officer with a detachment of troops was sent out to investigate the affray. The officer in command of that detachment was Lieutenant W. A. Johnson, now presiding judge of the appellate court for the southern department of Kansas.

When Lieutenant Johnson arrived on the scene, a shocking sight met his vision. The dead Confederates had all been beheaded and their heads were piled up in an indiscriminate mass, so that it was impossible to discover to which body a head belonged. The bodies were buried side by side by the troops. The papers found on them clearly explained their mission in the west, and it is probable that the bloody work of the Osages on that day prevented a serious uprising in the western territories, which might have cost rivers of blood to subdue.

The Kansas histories contain nothing of this massacre. Its details can only be gathered from the lips of men whose memories have become dimmed by the lapse of time. It is now impossible to secure the names of the Confederate officers who are buried along the lowlands of the Verdigris valley, but no doubt the archives of the Confederacy will reveal alike their names and titles, and in time there will be a monument over their burial spot.—Kansas City Journal.

Bonaparte's Designs on Malta.

In this farreaching plan of Bonaparte's, which comprehended the whole basin of the Mediterranean, and by throwing French troops into Spain opened the way for further interference, lies the germ of all his future dealing with the Castilian monarchy. The focal point of the whole system, he had explained as early as May, was the island of Malta, the citadel of the Mediterranean. The grand master of the knights was at the point of death, the king of Naples claimed the island as an ancient appanage, but a German was the most prominent among the candidates for the succession. Bonaparte's proposal was that the Maltese should first be bribed to revolt, and that the French or Spanish fleet should seize Valetta, compel the election of a Spaniard, and thus secure a bulwark in the heart of the Mediterranean against Turkey on one side and England on the other.—Professor W. M. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

Obliging.

Miss Amateur—Are you musical, Professor Bisten?

Professor Bisten—Yes, but if you were going to play anything don't mind my feelings.—Sing Sing Courier.

Hard Luck.

Nisler—Are there many good situations in Smazley's new play?

Blisner—I don't see how there can be. The manager isn't able to pay salaries. —Roxbury (Mass.) Gazette.

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The Power of Eloquence.

History teems with examples of the power of eloquence. A good story of an incident which occurred the other day in a Cardiganshire chapel where the congregation was made up largely of seafaring men is now going the rounds: "A figure used by the preacher related to a captain at his wits' end when navigating his ship through a narrow, shallow, winding channel abounding with rocks and strong currents. The faces of some of the listeners were perfect pictures as the preacher eloquently described the details and the difficulties of the voyage. The ship ran against a bank, and in a thrilling burst the preacher shouted, 'What shall we do?' 'God knows,' cried an old sailor, 'for you are going starn foremost!'"—London Exchange.

To Cure Scars.

Scars are often very ugly things and disagreeable marks when they exist in a prominent place on the skin. Probably nothing can remove a big scar the tissue of which has become fibrous and unyielding, but the following recipe, to be applied on lint and allowed to remain on the part for a little time daily, will effect an improvement in small scars and blemishes: Borax, 1 1-2 ounces; salicylic acid, 12 grains; glycerin, 3 drams; rosewater, 6 ounces. Mix.

Not In It.

Boston Girl—She is a very superior person. She belongs to a Mayflower family.

Minneapolis Girl—Pshaw, that isn't in it a minute with one of our Minneapolis flour families.—Detroit Free Press.

The only knowledge we have of the air currents from 10 to 100 miles above the earth's surface is what has been gained from watching the luminous trains left by meteors.

He fancies himself enlightened because he sees the deficiencies of others. He is ignorant because he has never reflected on his own.—Bulwer.

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In Effect Sunday, June 9, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND			STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND	
6	8			5	7
A M	P M		—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	1 55	Lv..	Mulberry street ..Ar	7 00	12 35
7 15		Lv....	Surry street...vAr	6 50	A M
10 43	3 47	Lv..	Jacksonville Lv	4 30	10 03
11 28	4 30	Lv..	Maysville.....Lv	3 32	10 09
11 49	4 53	Lv..	Pollocksville.....Lv	3 05	9 55
12 25	5 10	Ar..	Newbern Lv	2 32	9 30
	6 37	Ar—	Morehead City—Lv		8 07
P M	P M			P M	

Trains 6 and 7 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9.30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. June 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 5, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 3.33 p m, Tarboro 3.48 p m, Weldon 3.30 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.58 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.37 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 3.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 p m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 6.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.30 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.03 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.13 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.37 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.30 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.30 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.30 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 40 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.30 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 7.00 p m, arrive Bishopville 7 39 p m. Lucknow 8.10 p m, returning leave Lucknow 6.39 a m, Bishopville 7 00 a m; arrive Elliott 7 38 a m, Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 00 p m, arrives Dillon 6.18 p m, Latta 6.31 p m, Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Dunbar 7 50 p m, returning leave Dunbar 6 30 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.30 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.30 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.05 a m, 8.55 a m, 7.50 p m, Hartsville 8.45 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 5.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.35 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.51 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.35 p m. Daily except Sunday.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES

The New York Sun's Review of the Situation in Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced five to seven points, but lost this and declined one point, closing easy, with sales of 240,600 bales. Liverpool advanced three points, but reacted, and closed quiet at a net advance of one to one and a half points; spot sales 12,000 bales, at a rise of 1-16d. In Manchester yarns were held at higher prices, but this checked business; cloths were in moderate demand. Bombay receipts reached 5,000 bales for the week, against 7,000 last year. Port receipts 502 bales, against 179 this day last week and 2,245 last year. Spot cotton here was firm and unchanged; sales of 800 bales for export and 918 for spinning. New Orleans advanced nine points, and then lost most of this.

To-day's features: Prices rose for a time favored by an unexpectedly strong market in Liverpool and considerable covering of shorts, as well as more or less Wall street buying. Shedding is reported in Texas, and the rainfall in that State was very light. Only half a crop is predicted for North Carolina, and rains and shedding, it is said, are doing serious injury in Georgia. The crop reports from Alabama are unfavorable. A Fort Worth, Tex., dispatch said: 'Havoc is caused by boll worms. Prominent farmers say that cotton is almost ruined in this vicinity." The receipts at the ports were still small. Manchester was said to be buying futures in Liverpool, and the spot business at Liverpool was active at an advance. On the rise here, however, there was heavy selling for local, Southern and Continental account, and prices quickly gave way. The latest advices from Liverpool were disappointing.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

A Further Decline in Prices of Wheat, Corn and Oats—Pork Products Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—There was a gratifying change from a bull standpoint in the wheat market this morning, the opening trades being made at ⅜@½c higher than last night's close. The improved tone was caused by reported rains throughout portions of the Northwest, cables not as weak as expected and free covering by shorts. After the shorts were well covered there seemed to be an absolute lack of any outside demand and pit buyers turned sellers, with the result that the market weakened and fell off a cent. September wheat opened at 63¼@63¼c, advanced to 63¼@63⅝c, declined to 61⅝@61¾c and closed at 62½c—⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and 1c per bushel lower.

September corn opened at 36¾c, advanced to 37c, declined to 35½c and closed at 35¾@35⅞c—⅜@1c under yesterday. Cash market was weak and ¼@1c per bushel lower.

September oats closed a shade lower than yesterday. Cash oats were easy and ¼c lower.

Provisions were easy. Weaker hog market at the yards assisted in keeping prices lower. At the close September pork was 22½c under yesterday, and September lard and September ribs 10c lower than yesterday.

SILVER DEMOCRATS.

The Movement For a Convention of All Persons Who Believe in the Remonetization of Silver.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 22.—Ed. Chambers Smith, ex Democratic State Chairman, has sent to each county in the State a call for an early convention of all persons who believe in the remonetization of silver to which he requests the signatures of prominent Democrats. He says the movement for a convention is intended to be in the interest of no one individual clique, but simply to give the people an opportunity to impress upon the party leaders and political conventions the necessity of listening to their wishes and the danger of disregarding their interests.

He asks that in case connection with the present administration or opinions of the person receiving the call should make him opposed to the movement, he will turn it over to some prominent silver Democrat, and says the signatures of a few leaders of thought will be sufficient. Smith says a convention will assuredly be held here late in September or early in October.

Governor Carr signed the call to-day. Among the other signers are S. A. Ashe, B. C. Beckwith, James C. MacRae, Jno. W. Hi sdale, J. S. Cunningham, F. S. Spruill and W. C. Stronach. Smith says only one man who was asked to sign refused, and he was a national bank director.

ERRONEOUS REPORT.

The Alleged Attack on an American College in Armenia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A statement received at the State Department from Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister to this country, indicates that the reported attack on St. Paul's College, an American institution at Tarsus, Armenia, was erroneous, and was based on nothing more than a trivial incident. According to the minister's account, which was furnished him by his Government, some Turks quarrelled with a servant employed by Prof. Christie, formerly of Baltimore, Md., who is connected with the school, and the servant was attacked and beaten by the natives. Mavroyeni Bey says in his statement that the offenders have been arrested and will be promptly punished.

BASE BALL.

The Record of the Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Washington—Washington 1; Cleveland 4.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn 6; Pittsburg 0.

New York—New York 8; St. Louis 6;

Boston—Boston 9; Louisville 5.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia 4; Cincinnati 3.

Baltimore—Baltimore 9; Chicago 8.

Atlanta—Atlanta 5; Evansville 1.

Richmond—Richmond 9; Portsmouth 8.

Lynchburg—Lynchburg 14; Roanoke 7.

Norfolk—Norfolk 13; Petersburg 0.

Nashville—Nashville 24; Montgomery 7.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27¼@27⅝c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 47½@1 55.

CHARLESTON, August 22.—Spirits turpentine steady at 24½c; receipts 91 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 05@1 15; receipts 603 barrels.

SAVANNAH, August 22.—Spirits turpentine 25½c for regulars; sales 870 casks; receipts — casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; business quiet.

OUTRAGES BY CHINESE.

AMERICAN MISSION AT FUCHAU ATTACKED AND WRECKED.

Four Native Scholars Wounded—The Teacher Escaped—Strong Anti-Foreign Feeling Spreading—The Kucheng Inquiry.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HONG KONG, August 22.—Information has been received here that a large mob of infuriated natives, armed with weapons of every conceivable kind, made an attack a few days ago upon the American mission near Fuchau and wrecked the chapel and school attached to the mission. Four native scholars attending the school were wounded, but the teacher, an American, succeeded in making his escape. The strong anti-foreign feeling which exists in Fuchau is spreading rapidly. The populace parade the streets shouting: "Drive out the foreign devils." It is not safe for a foreigner to show himself.

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Hong Kong confirms the report of the attack upon the American mission chapel and school near Fuchau, and adds that Capt. Newell, of the U. S. cruiser Detroit, has gone from Fuchau to Kucheng. The dispatch also says thousands of additional anti-foreign pamphlets and placards have been distributed throughout Canton.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article treating of the Chinese outrages, says that Secretary Olney may be relied upon to take vigorous action in behalf of the Americans maltreated.

A dispatch to the *Globe* from Shanghai says the deadlock in the Kucheng inquiry continues. It is believed that the prisoners in custody there will implicate some of the highest officials in the outrages. The imperial tutors Weng Tung Ho and Le Hung Tsao, who have been appointed members of the Tsung Li Yamen, are intensely opposed to foreigners. Le Hung Tsao has informed the foreign ministers at Pekin that the Government is powerless in Kucheng, which information he supplemented with the assurance that the population there were perfectly peaceful.

The *Globe* also says Chinese soldiers at Tien-Tsin revolted yesterday and assembled outside the gates of Li Hung Chang's palace, where they raised a clamor for their arrears of pay. Later they made an attack upon the shops in the city, wrecking many of them and killing over 100 persons.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The investigation which the Government of the United States will make into the Kucheng massacre has been somewhat complicated, and the probabilities seem to be that the complication has been caused by an excess of zeal on the part of J. Courtney Hixson, of Alabama, United States Consul at Foo Chow or Fuchau, who has gone to Fucheng as the principal representative of the United States on the joint British-American Commission of Inquiry. It was learned to-day that Mr. Hixson and the commission started for Kucheng before the formalities preliminary to the inquiry had been arranged with the Chinese Government, and before the State Department had sent him full instructions, and the interesting information has just come to light that the Department was somewhat surprised to learn, after the commission had left Foo Chow, that the American representative was Ensign Evans, of the U. S. cruiser Detroit. It was the determination of the State Department, after a consultation with the naval officials, to send Captain Newell, of the Detroit, to Kucheng with Mr. Hixson.

Capt. Newell's wide experience and his reputation for discretion and good judgment caused his selection. But before Minister Denby had arranged all matters concerning the commission with the Chinese Government, Mr. Hixson and Ensign Evans started for Kucheng, and the supposition here is that the refusal of the Chinese officials, who are also inquiring into the massacre, to permit them to attend the hearings, is caused by the fact that proper authority from the Pekin Government was not obtained by Mr. Hixson before he made his somewhat hasty departure. The cablegram from Hong Kong via London stating that Capt. Newell has gone from Foo Chow to Kucheng causes much gratification, and justifies the belief that he has obtained full authority to pursue the investigation, which Mr. Denby was instructed to secure, and will break the dead-lock caused by the refusal of Chinese officials at Kucheng to permit the foreign commissioners to be present at their inquiry. Kucheng is some distance inland and for that reason the State Department has been unable to communicate with Mr. Hixson to ascertain why he started so soon.

No information has been received at the State Department from Minister Denby or other representatives of the United States in China regarding the press report that the American mission near Fuchau had been attacked. Fuchau is the British spelling of Foo Chow. Mr. Hixson who has gone to Kucheng with the commission of inquiry, is the United States Consul stationed at that post. Harry W. Churchill, of Massachusetts, is Vice Consul there and presumably in charge during Mr. Hixson's absence.

Foo Chow is situated on the Chinese coast, 150 miles northwest of the northermost point of the island of Formosa. The cruiser Detroit is now at Foo Chow and has sufficient force to protect American interests there.

FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

Railroad Warehouses Burned—Loss Over $300,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

MILWAUKEE, August 22.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon a serious fire broke out in the Union Steamboat Dock and Warehouse on the Menominee river. The dock and warehouse are leased by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. The wind was blowing almost a gale and the fire spread rapidly to freight cars, loaded and empty, many of which were moved away by engines as soon as they could be reached. All the warehouses for six blocks along the west side of the river, which were mostly frame, were burned with contents, including much freight.

Before 2 o'clock the fire was under control. The loss will foot up probably $300,000 to $500,000. A boy named McManus was run over and killed by a coal supply wagon of the fire department.

WINSTON RIOTERS

Sentenced to Hard Work on the County Roads.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WINSTON, N. C., August 23.—Seventeen negroes who were in Winston's recent riot were sentenced to hard work on the county roads this afternoon. The three leaders go for one year, eleven for four months and three for three months. One was fined $50 and costs, and several were discharged on payment of costs. The latter plead guilty. Judge Brown, before passing sentence, notified the negroes that had they dispersed on the night of the riot when asked to do so, they would not have been indicted.

To Cleanse the System.

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

ACTS OF BARBARITY BY SPANISH OFFICIALS.

Seventy-Four Wounded Cubans Put to Death—An Insurgent Captain Court-martialed and Shot—Rebels in Possession of Two-Thirds of the Island.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Aug. 22.—A cablegram to the *Times-Union* from Key West, Fla., says: Passengers by the steamer Mascotte report that the first public political execution took place at Matanzas on the 20th inst. at 6 p. m. The insurgent captain, Domingo Majica, was captured a few days ago three miles from Jovellanos, court-martialed and shot as a traitor to Spain. Majica was a young man about twenty-eight years of age, and came of one of the best families in the Province of Matanzas. His execution will, it is feared, cause the insurgents to follow the example set by Spanish officials and in the future all the Spanish falling into their hands will meet with his fate.

Capt. Garrido, a Spaniard, operating in the district of Santiago de Cuba, discovered an insurgent's hospital, where seventy-four wounded rebels had taken refuge, and put them to death, using the machete. Such barbarous acts are causing many prominent Cubans, heretofore loyal to the Government, to join the insurgents.

It is reported in military circles that the insurgents are in possession of that part of the island lying between Colon and Cape Maysi, amounting to about two-thirds of the island, and that Spain may as well call her troops home. They are not able to cope with the insurgents, who are gaining strength every day. The town of Sancti Spiritus is almost completely deserted. Every able-bodied man has left and joined the insurgents under Roloff and Sanchez. It is reported that Martinez Campos, in an interview with Gen. Arderius, his brother-in-law, stated that he feared Cuba was lost. Campos said he did not have the money necessary to carry on the war, and that his troops were poorly fed and were completely demoralized. Spanish officials realize that their days are numbered, and are taking all they can get their hands on.

Yesterday only two steamers were in the port of Havana—the Mascotte and Aransas. All others are reducing their schedules and still sustaining heavy losses. Business throughout the city is stagnated, and a financial panic will result at an early day. There is but little tobacco in the market and the prices charged are exorbitant. Merchants realize the fact that no matter which way the war may turn the outlook for Havana is very gloomy for years to come.

Private letters received in this city from Havana contradict the report of the battle between Sanchez and Planca, as published in the Havana papers. The letters state that the battle took place on the 18th, at Placetas. The insurgents had fourteen hundred men and the Spanish six hundred. The battle lasted four hours. The insurgents lost sixty-two and the troops three hundred killed and wounded. When the news of the battle reached Havana, many who had enlisted to go to the front refused to go.

All telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus has been destroyed. The insurgents, under the command of Bermudez, in the early part of last week, entered the town of Lomacruz, Las Villas District, captured the garrison, and after sacking the town set fire to it. On the 16th the insurgents burned the celebrated sugar plantation Eustaguio, about a mile from Puerto Principe.

Martinez Campos arrived at Santa Clara Sunday morning, and will immediately fortify the town.

Saturday, Roloff attacked a body of troops near Sancti Spiritus, the details of which are not known, Campos refusing to allow them to be published. The Insurgents in Las Villas district are concentrating near the town of Quemados de Guinez, with the object of attacking the same. On the 16th, Henri Brooks, with Racort, left Roloff and Sanchez to join his band near Santiago de Cuba. He will operate with Maceo. Maydia Rodriguez has been sent to Maximo Gomez with dispatches from Roloff.

HAVANA, August 22.—A dispatch from Santa Clara gives an account of a battle which was fought yesterday in the streets of the village of Parajagua. A large band of rebels, under Chief Rego, made an attack upon the village, which was stoutly resisted by the detachment of troops stationed there. There was a heavy exchange of firing for two hours, when the insurgents retreated, after setting fire to a number of houses. The fire spread rapidly, and the entire village was burned. The rebels left forty killed and wounded on the field.

Col. Oliver reports from Remedios that the rebel leader Benigno Roddiguez was killed, and the leader Quintia Bravo seriously wounded in the actions which took place in that vicinity on August 17th and 18th.

CARPET WEAVERS.

Manufacturers Concede the Demands of Strikers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22,—Twenty-two ingrain carpet manufacturers, whose weavers are on strike, met at the Manufacturer's Club last night and, after a lengthy discussion of the strike, resolved to resume work in their mills at once. It was agreed that each firm should make such terms with its operatives as it could to induce them to return to their work.

A considerable proportion of the manufacturers present declared their determination to start up to-day and to grant the schedule—an increase of 7½ per cent.—demanded by the strikers. The decision of the manufacturers, one of those who was at the meeting remarked, is an acknowledged defeat, the strikers getting all they demanded. Of the 3,000 weavers who struck for the 7½ per cent. scale on July 11th, about 1,100 had returned to work at the advanced scale up to last night.

GARMENT WORKERS.

Strike in the Cloak Trade in New York City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The first important strike in the cloak trade took place to-day. Twelve hundred men and women employed by Freedman Bros., Prince and Broadway streets, and the contractors who act for that firm, quit work this morning. The strikers demand an advance of about 25 per cent. on piece work and that the usual union rules shall be adopted.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The developments to-day in the garment workers' strike were very favorable to the strikers. One-third of the contractors have signed the new agreement for more pay and fewer hours, and there is every indication that the strike will be speedily successful.

It is announced that 25,000 fresh troops will embark from Spain for Cuba in November.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Congressional Librarian Spofford—Port Royal Dry Dock—Demand on the Treasury for Small Notes to Move Crops.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—It transpired to-day that A. R. Spofford, Congressional Librarian, yesterday deposited with the Treasurer of the United States $22,000, as he had proposed some days previous, to settle the discrepancy in his accounts as Librarian and Register of Copyrights. The amount, it is said, was placed to his credit, but the payment is not accepted as a settlement of the matter in controversy.

A semi-official report regarding the test of the new Port Royal dry dock received at the Navy Department to-day, indicates that the contractors may be called on to strengthen the end containing the gates before the dock is finally accepted. The bottom of the dock is represented as all right, but the gate ends may require bracings. Now that the dock is practically ready for use, the question arises as to the depth of water over the bar in front of it. The Indiana, one of the vessels which it was intended the dock should accommodate, will draw when loaded some 22 or 23 feet of water. Not more than 23 feet on the bar at high tide can be depended on, and some dredging will have to be done before deep draught ships can safely use the dock.

Considerable demand is being made on the Treasury from New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago and other western and southwestern points for small notes with which to move the crops. The Treasury is well supplied with these denominations and will furnish the points asking for them as rapidly as demanded. The effect will be not only to distribute money among the people, but at the same time to build up the Treasury gold reserve by the exchange in which these small notes invariably take part.

Acting Secretary McAdoo has ordered a court of inquiry to determine who is responsible for the careless docking of the cruiser Columbia at Southampton, Eng., by which she was injured and narrowly escaped serious damages.

General Coppinger has ordered two companies of infantry to encamp at the Fort Hill reservation, in the Bannock Indian country. This action was taken at the request of the Interior Department, which is of the opinion that a force of troops will be required in the Bannock country for some time to keep the Indians quiet.

CHICAGO RACES.

Joe Patchen Won Three Straight Heats from Jno. R. Gentry.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, August 22,—Joe Patchen won three straight heats from John R. Gentry at Washington Park to-day, and won them with the greatest ease. There was a strong south breeze blowing down the stretch, and Starter McArdy delayed the first heat of the big event until after the second heat of the 2.25 class. After scoring a couple of times McArdy gave the word on even terms, the heavy wind and track precluding the possibility of breaking a record. To the half they raced neck-and-neck, when McHenry called on Gentry and he forged to the fore abetted by the whip. Curry sat still and in the stretch made his call. Patchen responded gamely and won easily in 2.05¼, with Gentry a length to the bad. The time by quarters in this, the fastest heat, was: quarter, .32½; half, 1.03½; three-quarters, 1.32½; mile, 2.05¼. In the second heat, Patchen led all the way. McHenry went to whip at the half, but Gentry could not respond. Curry pulled Patchen up, jogging home in 2.07¼.

After this heat Curry announced that he was going for the record and would not wait for Gentry. The third heat was easily Patchen's, as Gentry had tired under punishment in the previous heat on coming into the stretch. Altogether the race was a vast disappointment to the 12,000 persons present. At no time did Gentry act as though he had a chance to win a heat.

Only one of the regular races on the card was finished, the other being postponed until to-morrow.

A DESPERATE LOVER

Attempted to Kill His Sweetheart and Her Father.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 22.—A young man named Louis Gervars, aged 25, attempted to kill Miss Eugenia Nathancourt and her father about 12 o'clock to-day on Villere street, because of the refusal of the young lady to marry him. He had been courting the girl for more than two years, and claims they were engaged to be married, but her father interfered and prevented the marriage. To-day he called at the home of the girl and demanded that she marry him at once. On her refusal to comply he went away, but soon returned and renewed his demand. Again the girl refused and Gervars becoming crazed with disappointment drew a revolver and fired twice at the young lady. Her father rushed in on hearing the shots and Gervars shot him three times. Making his way from the house, he met a young sister of the girl and knocked her down with the butt of his pistol. He then ran to Old Basin with the intention of committing suicide, but after jumping in he changed his mind and swam out and was captured by the police. Miss Nathancourt's wounds are slight, but her father is seriously hurt.

IRELAND'S NEW VICEROY

Made His Formal State Entry Into the City of Dublin

By Cable to the Morning Star.

DUBLIN, Aug. 22.—The Earl of Cadogan, the new Viceroy of Ireland, made his formal state entry into the city this afternoon. Upon his arrival at Kingstown he was met by the commissioners of that place, who presented him with an address of welcome. In reply to the address the new Lord-Lieutenant said that he would spare no efforts to promote the material interests of Ireland, and expressed hops that the administration of his Viceroyalty would conduce to the peace and happiness of the country.

Upon his arrival in Dublin he was presented with an address of welcome by the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, but he was not similarly received by the corporation authorities. The streets were lined with military and crowded with sight-seers. Taken altogether his Lordship's reception was very cordial.

BEATING THE RECORD.

Performance of Fast Trains on English Railroads.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, August 22.—The performance of the new fast train of the London and Northwestern Railway which made a new record between London and Aberdeen, inspired the London and Great Northwestern Company to enter into rivalry with the Northwestern and accordingly a train was started for Aberdeen over the Great Northern route yesterday for the purpose of smashing the record made the day before. The Great Northern line runs over a different route and is shorter than the Northwestern by 13 miles. The Great Northern train left King Cross station at 8 o'clock last evening and arrived at Aberdeen, a distance of 537 miles at 4.40 o'clock this morning. The Northwestern train started at the same hour and reached Aberdeen, 540 miles, at 4.55 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

New Enterprises Reported by the Manufacturer's Record.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, August 22.—Special reports to the *Manufacturer's Record* show that the general industrial interests of the South continue to exhibit a fair degree of activity, notwithstanding the fact that the Fall season has not yet opened. There has been no special increase in the number of new enterprises, but the last reported for the week shows that throughout the entire South considerable progress is being made, even in mid-Summer, in the extension of industrial matters.

Only three cotton mill companies have been reported this week—one of 8,000 spindles, to be built at Henderson, N. C.; one at Foulan, Ga., and a $100,000 company at New Orleans. A $25,000 company has been organized in Arkansas. A large corn mill, lumber mills and a coal mining company in Alabama. In Mississippi a $75,000 lumber mill and ice plant. In North Carolina a $600,000 gold mining company, an oil mill, a barrel factory and a quarrying enterprise. In South Carolina two cotton-seed oil mills of $30,000 and $35,000 capital respectively, an electric light plant and furniture works. In Tennessee a cotton compress and a fifty-barrel flour mill. In Texas a $1,000,000 cotton compress manufacturing company, $15,000 brick works and water works. In Virginia a $100,000 brewery, $25,000 electric light company, brick works, coal mines and a twenty-five ton ice plant.

CEREMONIAL DAY.

Programme for Opening Exercises at the Atlanta Exposition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 22.—The committee on Ceremonial day for the Cotton States and International Exposition has under consideration the programme for the opening exercises on September 18th, and it has already been arranged that President Cleveland will touch the button at Gray Gables, setting the machinery in motion and unfurling the flags on the Exposition buildings. The committee is now arranging for the principal address to be delivered by an orator of National reputation, whose name is not yet made public. The Board of Directors to-day directed the committee on Ceremonial day to issue an invitation to Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute, to take part in the exercises on the opening day and to deliver an address on that occasion, thus recognizing the negro race in the official programme.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

Nominations—A Free Coinage Resolution Adopted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

OMAHA, NEB., Aug. 22.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles J. Phelps, of Colfax county; for Regents of the State University, A. T. Blackburn, of Holt county, and Robert Kettle, of Dodge county. A free coinage resolution offered by ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was adopted by an overwhelming majority, only six votes being cast against it.

WARM WIRELETS.

Since the outbreak of cholera in Japan there has been 25,000 cases and 16,000 deaths.

J. A. Mason, ex-County Treasurer of DeKalb county, Ga., has been indicted for embezzlement. His shortage is estimated at $35,000.

The negro Jones, who murdered Whiteman Beltzov some time ago, and who broke jail, was lynched last night at Monticello, Ark., by a mob of twenty-five men.

Announcement is made by the America's Cup Committee that September 7th has been fixed as the day for the first of the international yacht races.

At a meeting of the directors of the Southern Railroad Co., J. F. Hill was elected secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. A. C. Ewen.

Ex-Governor Lazon B. Morris, of Connecticut, was found in his law office unconscious upon the floor. He died without regaining consciousness. He was paralyzed.

Dispatches from Havana confirm the report of the execution of the rebel chief, Mujiga. He was shot at Matanzas on August 19th.

A statement of the condition of Oscar Wilde's finances, which has just been issued, shows his liabilities to be £3,591, with no available assets.

The town of Coin, in the province of Malaga, Spain, was shaken by an earthquake yesterday which lasted twenty-five seconds. The damage done to buildings is very serious.

Ex-Building Inspector Dennis A. Buckley, of New York, was arrested yesterday charged with negligence in connection with the West Broadway building collapse, and was held in $2,500 bail.

Mrs. Mary Harmon, who has been on trial at Fairfax Court House, Va., for the murder of her husband, was acquitted yesterday. There was much applause in the court room when the verdict was rendered.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE PRINCE GEORGE.

A Big British Battle-Ship Launched.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PORTSMOUTH, ENG., August 22.—The British battle-ship Prince George was successfully launched here to-day in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York, Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, and a large number of other distinguished persons. The new ship is 390 feet long, her extreme breadth 75 feet and her mean draught 27½ feet. Her displacement is 15,000 tons. She will be fitted with twin-screws, each driven by an independent set of engines, and her total horse-power will be 13,000. The guns which will be carried will be much lighter and at the same time of greater penetrating power than any guns hitherto constructed. The Prince George will carry a complement of 757 officers and men.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 30 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Front corner Office in Navassa Company's building for rent from October 1st, 1895. No more pleasant or convenient location in the city. Apply to Navassa Guano Company, aug 23 3t

For Rent—This Store No. 122 South Front street, now occupied bo Mr. A. H. Holmes. Possession given October 1st, 1895. Apply to D. O'Connor, Real Estate Agent. aug 21 tf

For Rent—That desirable Dwelling on South Fifth street, between Dock and Orange. All modern improvements. At present occupied by Mr. A. H. Holmes. Possession given October 1st. Apply to D'Connor, Real Estate Agent, aug 21 tf

$75.00 a week paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands. No experience necessary; sells at sight; permanent position. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. aug 20 tf

Pears, Pears, another fresh lot just received. Neill McKinnon, Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c21

5,000 volumes in Wilmington Library. One of many free privileges to Y. M. C. A. members, $5.00. Temporarily reduced. jy 23 1m

For Rent—No. 308 South Front street, at present occupied by Mr. James Sprunt. F. A. Lord, Agent. july 18 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

A new drink. Trilby Cocktails at the French Cafe. Also all kinds Liquors, Cigars and fancy drinks served. A. P. Levy, Proprietor.

Photographs.—U. C. Ellis, at No. 114 Market street, for the latest style, best quality, finest finished and lowest-priced Photographs—$1.00 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 311 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

Style and Finish

ARE THE GREAT POINTS

—IN—

CLOTHING,

But even Style and Finish are nothing unless you get

GOOD MATERIAL.

You'll receive all four requisites of correct attire if you will come to me and have a suit made to order. There is never anything the matter with the STYLE, FINISH, FIT or MATERIAL of any of my SUITS. Our outfit always combine the quartette of Clothing excellence.

Order a suit now and join the procession of the best dressed men in this city. This week I offer to you one of my best bargains in a

GENUINE IMPORTED CLAY DIAGONAL WORSTED,

Made to your order for $13.25 a Suit, and Pants of the same material for $3.00. It is your chance. Take them in and you will receive a Bargain.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St, aug 12 tf

THE OLD AND YOUNG

All Read Our Advertisements and Come and Get Prices.

They find we sell goods as represented and carry a large stock of all kinds. We are handling to-day big quantities of heavy domestic goods as well as fine Dress Goods; Summer Lawns and Muslins have been reduced to 8 and 6½c from 10 to 7½c. Summer Slippers for Ladies, Leather Bottom and Opera Toe, at 29, 33, 48 and 50c per pair. House Shoes of all kinds. Gent's Velvet Slippers, Leather Bottoms, worth 85c and $1, now 50 and 60c per pair. Shoes of all kinds and Notions of all Styles.

Special sales This Week of Little Things.

A fine box of three large cakes of Buttermilk Complexion Soap at 10c a box, the best and finest grade worth 22c; 12 cakes of White Castile Soap for 30c a box, or 3 cakes for 5c. A little job lot of fancy soaps at 6 cakes for 7c. 100 reams of Writing Paper, good pure white 3-lb note, at 25c a ream; better, 5-lb, at 50c; 6-lb at 63c. Our best brand Ivanhoe at 75c a ream. Letter paper, all grades from 60, 75, $1 and 1 25 a ream, or 2, 5, 8 and 10c a quire. Fine Envelopes at 2 packs for 5c, or 10 packs for 20c. Two bottles of good Ink for 5c. A bottle of Mucilage for 5c.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

of Wilmington's big Racket Store. aug 18 tf

WORTH

Reading!

—

DO YOU

imagine a good thing when you see it?

Of course you do! And we are not going to dispute the assertion.

Important

Bulletin!

Did You

consider that $40,000 in Dry Goods are being sacrificed by KATZ & POLVOGT on account of removal sale?

LIMITED!

—

Don't You

postpone buying, but call at once at 116 Market Street and see the great reductions made.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

No. 116 Market St.

aug 12 tf

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

july 27 tf

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 28TH, THE TRAINS on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad will run as follows.

Trains leave Princess street Station at 6.30 and 10.10 a. m., and 3.00, 5.00 and 7.15 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.00 and 9.30 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 10 a. m., and 3 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 12 m and 6.30 p. m.

OSCAR GRANT, Acting Superintendent.

aug 3 tf

Half-Holiday.

BY Agreement with all other Barbers of the city our shop will close every Friday afternoon at Two o'clock. Our patrons will please take notice, and oblige us by calling on Friday morning.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS, Experts in Barbering, South Front St.

Schools and Colleges.

Notre Dame of Maryland.

College for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for girls. Regular and elective courses. Music and Art specialties. Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. ROLAND PARK, near Baltimore, Md. iy 21 2m* su we fri

William and Mary College,

Williamsburg, Va.

BOARD FROM $12 TO $15 PER MONTH. Tuition fee for half session $17.50. Medical fee $3. Students willing to teach two years in the public schools pay only the Medical fee and are charged $10 per month for board, fuel, light and washing. Full collegiate course next session begins October 3rd, 1895. Send for Catalogue.

LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D., President.

july 26 2m fri tu

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

LEXINGTON, VA.

57th Year. State Military, Scientific and Technical School. Thorough Courses in general and applied Chemistry, and in Engineering. Degrees conferred in course: Grad: V. M. I., and Bachelor Science; in *Post Grad.* courses, Master Science, Civil Engineer. All expenses, including clothing and incidentals, provided at rate of $36 50 per month, as an *average* for the four years, *exclusive of outfit.*

Gen. SCOTT SHIP, Superintendent.

july 14 19t su we fr

NORTH CAROLINA College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The next session of this College will begin September 5th. Examinations at county seats first Saturday in August. Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to

A. Q HOLLADAY, Pres., Raleigh, N. C.

july 11 tf

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL, ASHEVILLE.

PREPARATORY AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR Boys. Climate unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in all departments. Students prepared for entrance to or advanced standing in College or University. References—The Bishop of N. C., ex-Mayor T. W. Patton of Asheville, etc. For further information, testimonials, announcements for next session, etc., address T. H. T. WIGHT, Asheville, N. C.

jy 24 1m

PEACE

Institute for Young Ladies

RALEIGH, N. C.

It is the best. Board, tuition, one music and two hours practice, for $275 a year.

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., Principal.

je 22 3m

St. Mary's School For Girls,

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Advent Term of the Fifty-fifth School Year will begin September 19, 1895. Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene.

Address the Rector,

Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.

july 6 2m

Oak Ridge Institue.

"Stands in the forefront of Southern Fitting Schools:" Prepares for College, for Business, for Life; 340 Students and 53 Graduates in all departments last year; nearly $40,000 in buildings and equipments; Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level; in full view of the Blue Ridge; "Maximum of advantage with minimum of cost," our motto: Write for Catalogue.

J. A. & M. H. HOLT, Oak Ridge, N. C.

jy 14 tf

A War is Imminent in the South.

A Royal Feast the Bakers had,
And toasts were spoken faster, louder,
Till all by one consent hurrahed
For Dozier & Lee's Baking Powder.

"P. Cox" spread his spangled tail
"Good-luck" his horse-shoe hung on